BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

# THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,593.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SATURDAY 2-30 P. M. | | | | |
| 19th Dec | OCEANA | 6610 | ..... | ... |
| 26th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | HIMALAYA .. | 6898 |
| 1909. | | | | |
| 2nd Jan | ARABIA | 7903 | ..... | ... |
| 9th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA ... | 10000 |
| 16th " | MARMORA | 10800 | ..... | ... |
| 23rd " | SALSETTE | 6000 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 30th " | PERSIA | 7991 | ..... | ... |
| 6th Feb | SALSETTE | 6000 | VICTORIA .. | 6522 |
| 13th " | ARCADIA | 6603 | ..... | ... |
| 20th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 11000 |
| 27th " | CALEDONIA | 7858 | ..... | ... |
| 6th Mch. | MOOLTAN | 9631 | ..... | ... |
| 13th " | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | ... |
| 20th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 27th " | ARABIA | 7903 | ..... | ... |
| * 31st " | "BRITANNIA" | 6525 | ..... | ... |
| 3rd Apl. | MACEDONIA | 10512 | ..... | ... |
| 10th " | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | ... |
| 17th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 24th " | MOREA | 11000 | ..... | ... |
| 1st May | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA ... | 9505 |
| 8th " | CALEDONIA | 7858 | ..... | ... |
| 15th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA ... | 10509 |
| 22nd " | EGYPT | 7913 | ..... | ... |

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

### INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER
At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

## HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

### GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE — Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.

PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA — Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

BERTHS — Carefully selected.

HANDBOOK — With full particulars, sent gratis on application.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES — Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

## AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| PRAGA | 4,000 | G. Gilhuber | 16th Dec, 1908 |
| KORRBER | 5423 | A. Foresti | 1st Jan, 1909 |
| BOHEMIA | 4,282 | M. Dabcevich | 16th Jan, 1909 |
| AFRICA | 4,750 | P. Badessich | 1st Feb, 1909 |
| PRAGA | 4,000 | G. Gilhuber | 16th Feb, 1909 |
| KORRBER | 5,423 | A. Foresti | 1st Mar, 1909 |
| BOHEMIA | 4,282 | M. Dabcevich | 16th Mar, 1909 |
| AFRICA | 4,750 | P. Badessich | 1st Apr, 1909 |
| PRAGA | 4,000 | G. Gilhuber | 16th Apr, 1909 |
| KORRBER | 5,423 | A. Foresti | 1st May 1909 |
| BOHEMIA | 4,282 | M. Dabcevich | 16th May 1909 |
| AFRICA | 4,750 | P. Badessich | 1st June 1909 |

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

| | Tons. | Captain | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| * F. FERDINAND | 6,046 | E. Nitsche | 28th Jan. 1909 |
| * PERSIA | 5,895 | G. Bartole | 28th Feb, 1909 |
| * SILESIA | 5,159 | F. Radonicich | 28th Mar. 1909 |
| * VORWAERTS | 5,990 | B. Bednarz | 27th Apr, 1909 |
| * AUSTRIA | 7,388 | G. Radcich | 28th May 1909 |

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Ostend, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

### INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa,

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passenger Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILESIA | 5,159 | E. Radonicich | 28th Dec. 1908. |

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Custom House 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

*Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

*The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed by an expert.*

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER LONDON,

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time, about | Route—via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LINGA | 2,171 | Mon 14th Dec. | 11 a.m. | P D & C* |
| KASARA | 1,195 | Thur 17th Dec. | 9 a.m. | Cutch Mandvie |
| LHASA | 2,171 | Fri. 18th Dec. | 6 a.m | (direct). |

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 14th Dec, calling at Vengurla, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th Dec, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,360 tons, sailing on or about 19th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
*Agents*, BOMBAY.

14th December, 1908.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

### TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| NERA | 5,538 | Schmitz | 24th Dec 1908 |
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,365 | Barotge | 21st Jan, 1909 |
| YARRA | 4,142 | Sellier | 18th Feb, " |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 18th Mar, " |
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,386 | Guironnet | 15th Apr, " |
| NERA | 5,538 | Schmitz | 13th May, " |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

### TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 1st Jan. 1909, |
| ARMAND-BEHIC | 6,386 | Guronnet | 29th Jan. 1909. |

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
*Agent.*

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. "CITY OF MANCHESTER," 5551 Tons, Commander Findlay, is due to SAIL hence to DUNKIRK direct, on the 15th December, 1908, and fares include passage across to London.

If sufficient inducements offer she will land passengers at Plymouth.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SONS' Agency,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Bombay.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,580 | L. Manchini | 15th Dec. 1908, |
| D. BALDUINO | 4,580 | D. Muganzini | 15th Jan. 1909. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,980 | L. Mancini | 15th Feb, 1909, |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets | Rs. 600 | Rs. 385 | Rs. 165 |
| Return tickets available two years | " 903 | " 575 | |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 816; 2nd Class Italy and 1st onward, Rs. 766 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CAPRI | 6,000 | D. Pelcon | 17th Dec, 1908, |
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | G. Belotto | 17th Jan, 1909, |
| CAPRI | 6,000 | D. Pelcon | 17th Feb, 1909, |

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.

No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1908 |
| WAKAMIYA MARU | ... | T. Yamawaki | 6th Dec. | 15th Dec. |
| KAGNSHIMA MARU | ... | T. Arakawa | 16th Dec. | 25th Dec, 1909. |
| MOYORI MARU | ... | J. Hauis | 26th Dec. | 7th Jan. |
| YEROSHI MARU | ... | B. Kon | 9th Jan. | 29th Jan. |
| TAKASAKI MARU | ... | A. Mosher | 21st Jan. | 2nd Feb. |
| CEYLON MARU | ... | F. Pyne | 5th Feb. | 16th Feb. |

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA.
Manager,
York Building, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld., at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

## BANKS.

### COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ..... Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Cebu. | San Francisco. |
| Calcutta. | Shanghai. | City of Mexico. |
| Hongkong. | Yokohama. | Washington. |
| Canton. | Colon. | Panama. |
| Manila. | Kobe. | |

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000,
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
*Manager.*

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heorjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman,
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HONGKONG, | RANGOON. |
| BANGKOK. | KOBE. | SAIGON. |
| BATAVIA. | LONDON. | SAN FRANCISCO |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SHANGHAI |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA. | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HANKOW. | PENANG. | YLOILO. |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
*Agent,*

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

## SEASONABLE GIFTS.

COMPLIMENTARY. BIRTHDAY. X'MAS. NEW YEAR.

The largest Stock in Western India to Select from

IN FASHIONABLE

- Jewellery.
- Silver Table Ware.
- Silver Table Toilet Sets.
- Silver Decorative Articles.
- Silver Prize Cups.
- Silver Office Table Requisites.
- Electro Plated Goods.

All the latest Novelties in their most Select form.

From the 1st to 31st December we pay Postage, Insurance, and pack for Europe or India all goods purchased from us Free of Charge.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY & POONA.

## BANKS.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg. | Medan, Deli (Sumatra). | Foochow |
| Bombay. | Singapore. | Saigon. |
| Simoon. | Kwala Lumpor | Shanghai. |
| Calcutta. | Bangkok. | Tientsin. |
| Madras. | Batavia. | Hankow. |
| Rangoon. | Soerabaya. | Yokohama. |
| Colombo | Samarang. | Kobe. |
| Penang. | Manila. | New York. |
| Penang (Perak). | Cebu (Philippines). | |
| Ipoh (Perak). | Hongkong. | |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
AGENT.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ansung-Hsien | Liaoyang | Peking |
| Changchung | Lyons | San Francisco |
| Chefoo | Penglien (Makden) | Shanghai |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Nagasaki | Tiehling |
| Hankow | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | New York | Tokyo |
| Hongkong | Osaka | |
| Kobe | Ryojun (Port Arthur) | |
| London | | |

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
*Manager.*

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta. | Delhi. | Newera-Eliya. |
| Bombay. | Tuticorin. | Camp Aden. |
| Madras. | Chittagong, | Steamer Point-Aden. |
| Karachi. | Rangoon. | Zanzibar. |
| Cawnpore. | Mandalay, | Mombasa. |
| Lahore | Colombo. | Nairobi. |
| Amritsar. | Kandy. | Entebbe. |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 (including Postage).

## BANKS.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

### ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

*Elphinstone Circle*, BOMBAY.

## WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.

MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.

H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS' STORES, COLOMBO.

And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

### WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to firms abroad.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

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48 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Frames, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Cheekia, No. 4.

## THE ONE WORD DUNLOP MEANS EVERYTHING BEST IN TYRES.

DUNLOP CARRIAGE TYRING EQUALLY GOOD.

HAVE YOU USED THE DUNLOP GOLF BALL

THE ORANGE SPOT!

## GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

—:o:—

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

## THE ITALIAN STORES.

### C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year. Calamatta (Greek) Olives, in 2lbs. tin. Black Olives (Loose), per lb. 12 annas. Varieties for first course luxury in tins and bottles.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.
GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Walnuts, Almonds Hazelnuts and Chestnuts, Italian, Fresh Italian Lemons at 1-4 per doz. Muscatel Raisins and Naples Figs (Italian).

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "OCEANA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS, and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
*Superintendent*,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

I the UNDERSIGNED do hereby give NOTICE to Stone Merchants, Quarry Workers, and all others that the FIRM of ANANDRAO BHIMAJEE and VISHNOO NAGOOJEE that was doing the business in PARTNERSHIP from 1st March 1904, of working the quarry situate at Kalacholi, Bombay, is DISSOLVED from 26th October, 1908, corresponding with Kartak Sud 1st Sumvant year, 1965, and from the above date the said VISHNOO NAGOOJEE has ceased to be my PARTNER in the said business and he has got no interest whatsoever in the same, consequently no merchant, workman, or anybody else should thenceforth deal with the said Vishnoo Nagoojee in the name of the said Company. If, inspite of this, anybody would do so we would not in any way be RESPONSIBLE for the same. Nobody should also give the old outstandings of the said Firm or Company to the said Vishnoo Nagooji without our consent and permission dated.

ANANDRAO BHIMAJEE.

Published through me
BHAILAL, V. KOTHARI, Pleader High Court.

### BOMBAY RACES.

16TH, 13TH, 15TH, 17TH, AND 20TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

OWNERS are reminded that FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE, on TUESDAY, 15th December.1908.

CECIL GRAY,
*Secretary, W. I. T. C.*
BOMBAY, 9TH DECEMBER, 1908.

### BOMBAY SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES, at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 14th December, 1908.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
BOMBAY, 9TH DECEMBER, 1908.

### NOTICE.

THE ROYAL THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

OFFERS are invited for the LEASE for a term of years of the land upon which the above Theatre is now situate and which land is held on lease from the Trustees of the Seth Merwanji Framji Panday Charitable Funds, and is now in the occupation of Mr. Maneckji Jivanji Master & Others as the Executors of the late Mahomedally Ebrahimji (the proprietors of the New Alfred Theatrical Company) under a Lease dated the 19th December, 1879, and made between Kerbaijee Hormusji Bharucha of the one part and Eduljee Adurjee Homjee of the other part and which said lease expires on the 31st day of March, 1909.

For further particulars apply to Mr Nusserwanji Merwanji Panday, the Managing Trustee at Panday Sanatorium, Panday Road Colaba.—Dated this 20th day of November, 1908.

CRAWFORD BROWN & Co.,
Solicitors to the Trustees of,
the MERWANJI FRAMJI PANDAY,
Charitable Funds.

### THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST & SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a fare and a half will be issued between any two Ports on the B. S. N. Coy's Line of Steamers except on our Harbour Lines from the 15th December, 1908, to the 2nd January 1909, and will be available for completion of the return journey up to the midnight of the 7th January, 1909.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th December, 1908.

### THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and from TUESDAY, the 15th December, 1908, and until further orders, the SPECIAL STEAMER to MANDWA will be DISCONTINUED, and Mandwa will be the first Port of call for the Jaygad Mail Steamer, sailing from Bombay at 7-30 A.M. (S.T.), on her Down Voyage, and the last Port of call for the Up Viziadrug Line Steamer.

KILLICK, NIXON and Co.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, 10th December, 1908.

### THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

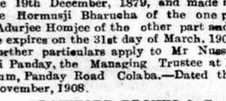
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

*Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.*

**Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?**



If not, consult **DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR,** Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK :—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES :—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

**DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,**

56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

### DHARSEY AMERCHUND,

(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar Bombay.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### BANDMANN'S THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor.....MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

THE LONDON BIOSCOPE.

**TO-NIGHT!!!**

**ROMEO AND JULIET,**

A Marvel of Modern Cinematography produced by over 40 Actors from the Lyceun at a cost of £360.

NEW FILMS:

He dreamt he was a Millionaire.
Carnival Night. — A Spanish Dancer.
The Billiard Fever. — Grand National.
Life on a Canal Boat. — A Society Hog.

3,100 feet of New Pictures.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY. 3

7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.

**EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH**

Is the only place where the Public can really enjoy a very pleasant hour.

**THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY**

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 (S. T).
With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF
The Most Thrilling Events of the World,
The Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery,
AND
THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

**TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!**

**THE TERRIBLE HYDERABAD FLOODS,**

Graphically illustrated from life by the

**EXCELSIOR CENEMATOGRAPH,**

MAIDAN, BOMBAY,

From TO-NIGHT.

These pictures were taken specially by a Cinematograph expert who happened to be present at the time of the occurrence.

The Excelsior has the sole rights of exhibiting this stirring film.

### TOWN HALL BOMBAY.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY — TWO NIGHTS ONLY
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15TH
AND
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16th.
Under the Patronage of H. E. the Governor
HERBERT WITHERS
HERBERT WITHERS
CONCERT COMPANY
CONCERT COMPANY

Unqualifiedly the Strongest Musical Organization Ever Brought to India

MME LUISA SOBRINO.
Prima Donna Soprano, Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
MR. CHARLES BENNETT,
The Distinguished American Baritone.
MME MARGUERITE ELZY F.R.A.M.,
One of the Most Brilliant, London Soloi Pianistes and
MR. HERBERT WITHERS,
Foremost Among the Violoncellists of Great Britain,
SUPPORTED BY THE
BAND OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR UNDER DIRECTION OF MR. E. BEHR.
World Tour Season 1908-09. Under Management of Charles Harrison Gibbons.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TUESDAY.

Overture.....Tannhauser.....Wagner

MME MARGUERITE ELZY, F.R.A.M.,
AND
MR. HERBERT WITHERS.

Air From "The Marriage of Figaro".....Mozart
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND, MR. E. BEHR CONDUCTOR,
Sonata (First Movement) for Pianoforte and Violoncello.....Grieg
MR. CHARLES BENNETT.
"Jewel" "Song," from "Faust".....Gounod
(WITH ORCHESTRAL ACCOMPANIMENT BY THE GOVERNOR'S BAND).
And as a Request Extra, with cello obbligato by Mr. Withers.....Ave Maria".....Bach-Gounod
MME LUISA SOBRINO.
"An Irish Rhapsodie".....A Rosenthal
MME MARGUERITE ELZY F.R.A.M.

CELLO SOLI
(a) "Sur le Lac".....Godard
(b) "Le Cygne".....Saint-Saens
(c) "Tarantelle".....Popper
MR. HERBERT WITHERS.

TWO SONGS
(a) "Birds in the High Hall Garden".....Somervell
(b) "Yeomen of England".....Ed. German
MR. CHARLES BENNETT.

VOCAL SOLI
(a) "Dear when I Look into Thine Eyes".....Rogers
(b) "A Birthday Song".....Cowen
MADAME SOBRINO.

Variations on a Theme by.....Tschaikowsky
MR. HERBERT WITHERS AND THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.
Popular Prices.....Seats at Soundy's.

MADAME
**ALICE GOMEZ.**
EMPIRE THEATRE.

ON THURSDAY, 17TH DEC., 1908, AT 9-30 P.M.
MADAME
ALICE GOMEZ
WILL SING
Accompanied by Capt. G. A. SULLIVAN, A.D.C.,
AND
H. E. The GOVERNOR'S BAND.
MADAME
ALICE GOMEZ.
EMPIRE THEATRE.
THURSDAY, 17TH DEC., 1908, AT 9-30 P.M.
Seats :—Rs. 5, Rs. 3, and Rs. 2.
A few Boxes available for Purdah Parties.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

**BILLIARDS.**
**ARC OVAL BILLIARDS.**
**The Game Revolutionezed.**
**ROLL UP**
AT PYRKE'S APOLLO BILLIARD SALOON.
ON MONDAY EVENING, 14th Inst.

When F. H. WEISS The Arc Oval Champion of the World, will concede a well-known Amateur 400 points in 600 up.

Play to commence at 9-30 sharp.
ADMISSION, 2 Rs. Reserved 3 Rs.
After the Game of 600 up is over,

F. H. Weiss will demonstrate a great number of almost interesting and beautiful possibilities of which he has made a special study. The Arc Oval Billiard Table especially erected by the Licensees for the East.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 80, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Hariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

### W. CROWDER & CO., Ltd.,

IMPORTERS OF

**WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY**

AND

**SAW MILL SUPPLIES.**

Wood Trimmers.
Saw Benches, Band Saws,
Mitreing Machines, Mortisers,
Pendulum Saws, Hand Jointers,
Dimension Saws,
Grinding and Sharpening Machines,
ETC.

**SHOWROOM:**

4 Sirdar's Palace Buildings,
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE

OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUSIVE SUNDAYS,

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowleged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,

As these films will not be repeated again.

PRICES of ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.

BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 22nd and WEDNESDAY the 23rd instant at 2 p. m. (S. T.) each day sell by Public Auction, at "Il Palazzo," the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome English-made furniture as well as blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French polished household furniture by Benjamin, Wimbridge, Roberts and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, 4, 6 and 8 lights handsome gas chandeliers, very valuable large size bronze, marble, and parian figures, English Cabinets, settee sofas lined with rich silk tapestry, large pier glasses, majolica flower pots, clothes, and gown Presses, babs cradles, one butter churn, Chubb's deed boxes, very valuable large size drawing-room carpets, very valuable large and small oil painting by eminent painters, one mahogany sweet toned semi-grand piano by Kutseman, London, in very good order, made to order, valuable invalid chairs, cabinets, sofas, bronze figures with pedestals, easels, carved screens, dining tables, corner whatnots, large china jars, Italian figures, marble pedestals, majolica jardiniers with pots, fancy clocks under domes, mirror back jardiniers, verandah benches, garden pots, mirror back chiffoniers, copper utensils, three English-built tight victorias by different makers, etc. &c.

The property of another gentleman.

1 Sweet-toned grand concert piano specially ordered out from England in very good order.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, sweepings etc. at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 1X of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on THURSDAY the 31st instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, wheat linseed, in bags, tilli and Jowari in bags, cotton seeds in bags, bundle of cloth, boxes of luggage, 2 wagons of timbers, bundle of leather, bundle of brass pots, basket of bangles, bundle of hammers, cases of bar soap, bundle of gunny, lot of wooden planks, empty casks, zinc slabs, cases of pictures bundle of tin sheets, drums of oil, cases of wine, lot of condemned sheets and ropes etc.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots at Sandhurst Road, at Koobharwada, Girgaum and Khetwadi Back Road, Pathan Street and Northbrook Street.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Auction on the site on WEDNESDAY the 13th January, next, at 4-30 p.m. the following very valuable building plots for a term of 999 years.

KOOBHARWADA SECTION SCHEME No. III.

Plot No. 3—situate at the junction of Sandhurst Road, First Pathan Street and Northbrook Street, containing about 1,220 Sq. yards.

Plot No. 4—At the junction of Sandhurst Road Northbrook Street and Koobharwada Street about 1,120 square yards.

Plot No. 5—At the junction of Sandhurst Road, Koobharwada Street and Bhandari Street about 841 square yards.

GIRGAUM AND KHETWADI SECTION.

Plot No. 1—At the junction of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Back Road about 1,433 square yards.

Plot No. 2—At Sandhurst Road near its junction with Charni Road about 1,080 square yards.

Plot No. 3—At the junction of Sandhurst Rood with Khetwadi Main Road about 899 square yards.

Plot No. 4—Near junction of Sandhurst Road Khetwadi Main Road and Khetwadi 6th Lane about 1,119 square yards.

Plot No. 5 A—At the junction of Sandhurst Road Khetwadi 2nd Lane and Khetwadi 3rd Lane about 608 square yards.

Full particulars, auction condition, form of lease and development plan of the estate together with a copy of the Board's rules and regulations for buildings can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Office, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 14TH DECEMBER, 1908.

**Icilma.**

Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chaps or windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites, Nature's Specific for sore eyes.

The secret of a perfect skin is

**Skin-Tone**

Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS is a NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toolygunge Calcutta.

### "SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 6 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I, R, Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to Inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC CO., Oppt, "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 1 and Re. 1 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 886, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Re. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHRISTMAS TOYS, XMAS CARDS, XMAS SWEETS, CRACKERS, NUTS and all kinds of Fruits, also large assortment of Fancy Goods, suitable for Xmas Presentation.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd,

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

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A most valuable and rare Antique China, Porcelain and other curiosities, consisting of jade stones, snuff bottles, screens and brassware, a very rare and fine collection mostly from Tientsin and Pekin loot, bought from foreign troops and the interior of China.

Under instructions from Mr. J. David of Messrs. Li Fong Ming of Shanghai, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction without reserve, the above collection on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, the 16th and 19th December, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), respectively at the Carpet Depot, Medow Street, at the corner of Bell Lane. This rare and valuable collection have just landed from China consisting of fine specimens of Ming Dynasty and Teing Dynasty, Kang-heyung-cheng, Keng-lung, Kea-king, Tao-kwang, etc. etc. Some white and blue Nankin porcelain, some 5 colours and some in 3 colours. Also a few Enamelled fine pieces. There are many Famille verte, Famille Naire and Famille Rose.

The goods are on view. Catalogues will be issued.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, almyrahs, cupboards, chest-of-drawers, nat and bookstands, iron safes, iron bedstead, etc.,

1 case containing 7 pieces 400 days' time pieces with glass domes and accessories.
2 cases 80 thousand Navarino Cigarettes
1 new English Morocco lined adjustable perambulator for invalid.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 glass fronted brougham.

SALE TO-MORROW TUESDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Esplanade Road, opposite the Rajabai Tower and next to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son's

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,**
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

**SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT BAPOO KHOTE STREET AT MUSJID CROSS LANE AND AT GOMARKHADI SEWER LANE, OUT OF FORT.**

Under instructions from Messrs. Dinshaw and Dharamsi, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the Auction Rooms, on Saturday, the 19th December, 1908, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the following valuable landed properties belonging to Messrs. Jamnadass Vandravandass and Nanji Purshotom, executors of the late Harilal Jamnadass and to Mr. Keshavlal Jamnadass, on the premises on the dates and at the hour respectively herein below mentioned.

LOT NO. II.

To be sold THIS DAY, MONDAY, 14th December 1908 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Particulars of the Property.

All those two pieces of Government land together with the two messuages, tenements of dwellinghouse standing thereon situate and lying and being on the Eastern side of Musjid Cross Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 142 6-9 (one hundred and forty-two square yards) and six-ninth of another square yard or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Old No. 133 and 133, New No. 7447 and 7446, Old Survey Nos. 1538 and 1538 and New Survey Nos. 976 and 977 assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C ward No. 6396 and 6397 and Street No. 25 and 27 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Musjid Cross lane, on the North by the house of Shaik Abdoolabhai bin Mahomed Chabooksaar, on the south by the house of Memon Kurim bin Suraf.

LOT NO. III.

To be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 16th December 1908 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Particulars of the Property.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse and premises standing thereon situate on the southern side of the Street formerly called the Gomerkhady Sewer Lane near Grant Road and now called Bapty Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 200 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. ward No. 2433 and 2433 and Street No. 128 and (1) and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the vacant ground of Camaruddin Hyderali, on the West by the vacant ground of Hussenali Dossaji, and on the North by the said Gomerkhady Sewer Lane or Bapty Road, and on the South by the property of Sorabji Hormasji Ramji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Dinsha and Daramsay at the office No 9, Moraby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned,

TO COLLECTORS OF OLD CHINA AND EMBROIDERY.

SALE OF Old Chinese Embroidery and Old Chinese Porcelain.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 19th Day of December, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), a collection of valuable old Chinese embroidery and porcelain consisting of sleeves, coats, collars, table cloths, old peach bloom Khang-hi jars, Kien lung blue colour jars, K. L. peach bloom vase, water jar, shallow blue bottle, blue and white and brown sohaar bottles, sceng pent trays, yung ching blue peahelder, tris cheng square bottles, daik-hang blue jar, Ta-ming brass vase, K. H. and K. L. bottles plates, etc.

The goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

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SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AND BUNGALOW at Foras, Duncan, Falkland and Khotwady Back Road, Mahim and Versova.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 164 of 1907.

Hakimabai, widow, and others..... Plaintiffs
vs.
Ismail Haji Ahmed and others..... Defendants'

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the directions contained in an order made in the above suit on the 12th day of November, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned immovable properties on the respective dates and times mentioned against each lot:—

LOT NO. 2. SATURDAY, 19th DECEMBER 1908, AT 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Property at Duncan Road, otherwise called Falkland Road Cross Lane or Kharwa Gully.

All that place or parcel of land or foras freehold ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon situate and being at Duncan Road, now called Falkland Road Cross Lane, without the Fort, and in the registration sub-districts of Bombay, fronting the said Falkland Road Cross Lane on the West side thereof, containing by admeasurement 235 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered by Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 535, New No. 147, Old Survey No. 5 and New Survey No. 2-5541 and bounded on the East by the said Falkland Road Cross Lane, on the West formerly by the vacant land belonging to Hassonally Sahab and now by the property of Haji Ahmed Haji Oosman and Haji Fatteh Mahomed Haji Oosman, on the North by the property formerly of Vithaldas Khorbhoy and now of Hora Dossabhoy Gulabhoy and on the South by the property formerly of Jehangir Dorabji and now of Hora Saltanally Abdoeally and which said dwellinghouse and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street No. 20 and 22 and Ward Nos. 2246 and 2248.

Lot No. 3. Saturday, 19th December 1908 5 p. m. (S. T.)

A three-storied large chawl with several shops and with an extension of piece of land for Stabling 442 buffaloes at Falkland Road, leading to the corner of the Grant Road.

All that piece or parcel of foras freehold batty ground containing by admeasurement 3890 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or chawl hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate and being on the North side of Falkland Road in the sub-district of Bombay Registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 164, New No. A-13678, Old Survey No. A. B 8 and New Survey No. 1-5536 and assessed by the Collector of assessment formerly under No. 168 and now under D Ward. Nos. 2206 (3), 2268 (2), 2268 (1), 2269 (1), 2267 (2), 2267 (3), 2268, 2269 (1), 69 (2), 2270 and 2270 (2), and Street Nos. 303A, 303 230 to 241, 1, 18, 19 2,3, 3A 4 and 5 and bounded on the North by the property belonging to one Lodnuk Khaji, on the South by the Falkland Road aforesaid, on the East by the property of Bhaeji Pandee and on the West by the property of Elloobai, widow.

Lot No. 4. Monday, 21st December 1908 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)

A two-storied large chawl with several shops with a large piece of land for stabling 230 buffaloes.

All that piece or parcel of freehold salt batty ground containing by admeasurement eight hundred and ninety-nine square yards or thereabouts, formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 164, now under No. 13673 with the messuage or dwellinghouse standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under No. 45 formerly and now in the occupation of Mookhtiar and other tenants situate on the North side of Khotwady Back Road in the sub-district of Fort, Bombay, and bounded on the East by property lately belonging to the estate of the said Syed Hoosein Ally Shu Cadree, now purchased by Haji Currim Haji Mahomed, on the west by the property of Elloobai, widow, on the North by property belonging to the estate of the said Syed Hoosein Ally Shu Cadree and on the South by the said Khotwady Back Road.

Lot No. 5. MONDAY, 21st December, 1908, at 4 p.m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of Freehold salt batty ground containing by admeasurement eight hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 164-164 and New No. C 13676 and under Old Survey No. ABS and New Survey No. 1A-5525, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse hereditaments and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 48 A and now under No. 2100, Street No. 1 situate on the North side of Khotwady Back Road in the Registration Sub-District of the Fort of Bombay and bounded on the East by the property of Chimanalalji Maharaj, on the west by the property of the said Haji Ahmed Haji Usman and Haji Fateh Mahomed Haji Osmin, on the North by the property of Sayed Ahmed bin Sayad Hussen Kadri and on the South by the said Khotwady Back Road.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,—*Contd.*

Lot No. 6. TUESDAY, 22nd December, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground containing by admeasurement 181 square yards and thereabouts with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under G Ward No. 5072 and Street No. 402 situate on the western side of Lohar Chawl Street, near Mahim Customs Road, without the Fort and in the registration subdistrict of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East and south by the said Lohar Chawl Street, on or towards the west by a gully beyond which is the house of Soortee Bhundard and on or towards the North by a passage of the cart beyond which is the house of Bhigia Nothoo.

Lot No. 7. WEDNESDAY, 23rd December 1908 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground forming part of Survey No. 85, together with bungalow, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at the village of Versova in the registration sub-district of Bandra in the taluka of Salsette in the District of Thana containing by admeasurement two thousand and seventy-five square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the public road, on the west by the property of Nusservanji Batliwala, on the North by the creek belonging to the Government and on the South by a common passage.

Lot No. 1. THURSDAY, 24th December 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Two Separate Bungalows, opposite the Grant Road Station, Up-Platform.

All that piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, two Bungalows, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on Foras Road without the Fort in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand and two hundred and sixty-five square yards or thereabouts which, together with other pieces of land, is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 7,39,827, and 840, New Nos. 13476, 13541, 13847, and 13858 and New Survey No. 11194 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Ardeshir Pestonji Sethna, on or towards the West by the Foras Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Khurshedji Dhunjibhoy Rana and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the estate of the said Haji Abdool Sator Haji Talab, deceased, on which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward E Nos. 2959, 2960, 2161 and Street Nos. 168, 170 (1).

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receiver abovenamed, at o. 26, Church Gate, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 14TH DECEMBER, 1908.


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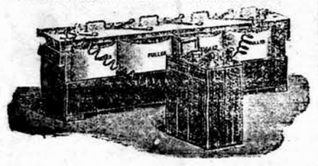
**BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET.**



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Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self Starting Model. Made Five World's Records.

Fuller Leclenche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LONDON, SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

**D. R. DADY,**
*Church Gate Buildings,* BOMBAY.

**F. MURAGLIA & Co.,**
*Marble and Flooring Tile Merchants and Contractors,*
APOLLO BUNDER.
ESTABLISHED 1878.

Fresh stock of white glazed and furniture Tiles arrived per S. S. "Trafford Hall." Lowest Prices.

300 sqr. yds. of A. M. (English) Guaranteed best Minton China, on the market.
300 " Dudo Tiles and Tiles for ornamental furniture.

**"APENTA"** R.G.
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

*ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.*

**MILLER & CO.,**
**UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS,**
No. 9, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
TELEPHONE No. 1081.

Beg to announce that they are supplying latest English-made Coffins of every variety at rates reasonable and suitable to all classes. Also Immortelle wreaths from Rs. 4 upwards. Orders received day and night and funerals carefully conducted.

**'PAISLEY FLOUR'**
(Trade Mark)
**The Sure Raising Powder**
mixed 1 part with 8 parts of ordinary flour makes the most reliable self-raising flour

BECAUSE—the raising ingredients keep much better in "Paisley Flour" than when mixed with ordinary flour.

"Paisley Flour" does not fail in its work.

Also it does not spot or discolour the scone.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Minister Hill, Bombay.


# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. M. Co steamer Lhasa 950 tons Captain H McDiarmid sailed on Friday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE BISN Co's, steamer Africa, 1,301 tons Captain W Morrison will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss M. Peel, Dr. T. H. Josselyn Rev. G. J Pennings, Rev. J. E. Mocradyk, Mr. Zaid bin Ebrahim and 85 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga 951 tons Captain W. H. Rathwell arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Thomson, and lady friend, Mr. Paul-Lieuts Akerman Binney, Morsh Usbarne, Tanqueray Williamz Maj and Mrs. de la Bere, Miss DeMole, Capt Williams, Lieut Nummo and Brooke, Lt-Col Hore Major and Mrs. Parry and child, 3 gentlemen from S. S. Damra 8 second class and 125 deck.

THE steamer Strathfillan 2116 tons, Captain H. S. Helton arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal,

THE steamer Hild 719 tons, Captain J. Salvesen arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Bankok with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's, steamer Colaba, 3,899 tons Captain J Robertson, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev W Brown, Mr. A S Coggan, Captain Thompson and 57 deck.

THE steamer Springburn, 3,173 tons, Captain J. J. Croswaite arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. J. Cole arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah, via Coast ports with a general cargo, 65 cases opium and 2 cabin and 240 deck passengers.

THE steamer Hatumet, 2,584 tons. Captain J. Peters, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Hansa Line steamer Hohenfels, 3,437 tons, Captain H. Muller, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Liebenfels, 2,857 tons, Captain N. Olbmann, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg etc., with a general cargo and explosives.

## MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 12

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ardgovan | 2725 | Johnston..... T M & Co |
| Arcadia | 3574 | Hayward..... P & O Co |
| Africa | 1302 | Morrison M M & Co |
| Beswads | 3270 | Le Brocq ..... M M & Co |
| Bahadur | 2936 | Gubbin ..... T Morrison & Co |
| Brand | 1519 | Evenson...W & A Graham & Co |
| Congella | 2022 | House ..... R A Willis |
| Cintra | 1917 | Raselvaro..... M M & Co |
| Clematis | 2329 | Davies ..... J M & Co |
| Caledonia | 3529 | Gordon. London 27-2-09 P & O S N Co |
| Eastville | 2906 | Wright ..... James M & Co |
| Elgin | 2443 | Potts ..... W & A G & Co |
| Fife | 2494 | Hart son ..... The Bombay Co |
| Falls of Moness | | Sheeleton ..... W & A G & Co |
| Hild | 719 | Salvesen ..... F F Campbell & Co |
| Inconstancy | 2572 | Nicholas ..... T Morrison & Co |
| Kt Templor | 4601 | Gibbit..... W & A Graham & Co |
| Kilkerran | 2413 | Smith ..... Calcutta |
| Lady Gordon | 316 | Butler ..... M M & Co |
| Lord Kelwin | 2158 | Moser ..... K N & Co |
| Nawab | 2041 | Parkhill..... T M & Co |
| Oolobaria | 3497 | Chappell..... M M & Co |
| Purley | 2785 | Prischatt ..... W & A G & Co |
| Rasmfels | 3523 | Krippner ..... W & A G & Co |
| Shah Nejam | 2751 | Foster ..... Shah S N Co |
| Shah Nawaz | 2523 | Mitchell ..... N F Shah S N Co |
| Strathnera | 2812 | Lamont..... W & A G & Co |
| Strathclyde | 2842 | Orerar ... Shaw Wlallacd & Co |
| Strathfillan | 2816 | Hitton..... M M & Co |
| Virawa | 2176 | Emmetel..... M M & Co |
| Waroonga | 1667 | Bamber ..... M M & Co |
| Wearmouth | 2339 | Cotto ..... Bombay Co |

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Wakamiya Maru | 6497 | Yamawaki | ..... | Kobe | 15-12 M Y Kaisha |
| B Hidalgo | 2760 | Boohel... | Hull | 15-12 | F Muir & Co |
| C & R Othello | 3327 | Webster | Karachi | 24-12... | F M & Co |
| D & E Kirby Bank | 2093 | Kerr | Leith & Antwerp | 23-12 | Shaw Wallace |
| F Chychassa | 3992 | Wadge... | Hull & Antwerp | 21-12 | M Mackenzie & Co |
| M Delhi | 4784 | Andrews... | Shanghai | 22-12 | P & O Co |
| P Umzumbi | 2139 | Mitchell ... | Middlesbro | 15-12 | W & A G & Co |
| Q Kanzler | 1865 | Micholsen ... | Zanzibar | 14-12 | A Strandes |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Circassia | 4315 | Osborne ..... | L'pool | 27-12 | A G Graham & Co |
| 3 R Rubattino | 3682 | Mancini ... | Genoa | 15-12 | G D Grosi |
| 4 Capri | 2718 | Padone | Shanghai | 17-12 | F & B S N Co |
| 7 Praga | 3365 | Gilthuber... | Trieste | 16-12 | A L S N Co |
| 9 City of Manchester | 3562 | Findlay... | Dunkirk | 15-12 | K N & Co |
| 12 Arabia | 4167 | Leigh... | London | 2-1-09 | P & O Co |

H W P D

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sarasvati | 443 | Ismail ... | Karachi | 12-12 | B S N Co Ld |
| Satranji | 547 | Hoosein ..... | Mangalore | 14-12 | Bo S N Co Ltd |

H W V D

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Linga | 951 | Rothwell ... | Karachi ... | 14-12 | M M & Co |

ARRIVALS.

| Dec. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Hild s ..... | Salvesen .... | Bangkok, Nov 28 |
| 12 | Strathfillan s ..... | Hilton ..... | Calcutta, Dec 1 |
| | Linga s ..... | Rothwell..... | Karachi, Dec 10 |
| 13 | Liebenfels s ..... | Olbmann ... | Hamburg, Nov 7 |
| | Hohenfels s ..... | Muller ..... | New York, Nov 5 |
| | Hatumet s ..... | Peters ..... | Calcutta, Dec 2 |
| | Oceana s ..... | Hyde ..... | Shanghai, Nov 24 |
| | Dumra s ..... | Cole ..... | Busrah, Dec 5 |
| | Springburn s ..... | Crostwaite ... | Calcutta, Dec 4 |

DEPARTURES.

| Dec. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Lhasa s ..... | McDiarmid... | Karachi |
| 12 | Bezwada s ..... | Broeg ..... | Calcutta, &c |
| | Salsette s ..... | Lswellin ..... | Aden |
| 13 | Colaba s ..... | Robertson ... | Antwerp |

The steamer Africa, Morrison, for Persian Gulf, &c obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Shah Navaz, for Mauritius, &c.
" Kirby, Bank, for Antwerp, &c.
" Oeloberia, for Calcutta, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Dec. | Vessel. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | Afoana | Calcutta |
| 8 | Clan Stuart | Coast |
| 9 | Gorgistan | London |
| 9 | Lalpoora | Calcutta |
| 4 | Landaura | Bombay |

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Macedonia, arrived at Plymouth, on the morning of the 11th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Culna, left Port Said on the evening of the 11th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa, left Aden on the evening of the 12th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, left Suez on the evening of the 11th instant.

## DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Circassia s—52 bales hemp. J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR HULL.
Umzumbi s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, B Manji.
Othello s—29,240 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 3,066 cwt bone meal, R Kaderbhoy; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Chyebassa s—12,000 cwts cottonseed, T Memraj.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Circassia s—3,960 cwts gingillyseed, 900 cwts castorseed and 4,025 cwts mowrasseed, J Fachiri.

FOR ST. PETERSBURG
Hidalgo s—105 cwt gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.
City of Manchester s—155 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 4,000 linseed and 740 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.
Colaba s—45 cwts castorseed, T Memraj; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros.
Kirby Bank s—500 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.

FOR LEITH.
Kirby Bank s—55,000 cwts cottonseed, Saw Wallace and Co.

FOR GENOA.
R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton. Volkart Bros; 4 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.
R Rubattino s—45 cwts gum, G Sojpal; 200 cwts turmeric, 250 cwts nux vomica acd 40 cwts wild mace, Nusserwanji Bros and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Praga s—228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 6 packages carpets etc, Thomas Cook and Son.
R Rubattino s—3 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Praga s—300 bales cotton, K Pavri and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VARNA.
Praga s—8 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 47 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR ODESSA.
Praga s—75 cwts turmeric, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.
Capri s—47 cwts hingra, M Toolsidas and Co; 39 cwts sharkfins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Capri s—300 bales twist, C Bhowanidas.

FOR KOBE.
Capri s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, S Framji and Co; 304 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.
Wakamiya Maru s—200 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 150 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 14th December.

There will be a parade for all members at the Riding School to-morrow Tuesday morning next, the 15th instant at 7-30 a.m.
Dress—Plain Clothes.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, S. V. A.
Bombay, 14th December.

515.—PRACTICE.

Practice will be carried out from the 10" B L Gun at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday next the 19th instant at 5 p.m.
Dress—Khaki and caps.
E. E. GO.

The B. E. Company will parade at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 15th instant at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Electric Light Manœuvre.

516.—PROFICIENCY CLASS.

The Proficiency Class will be meet at the B.V.A. Club on Wednesday the 16th instant at 7 p. m.
R. W. R. SENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 14th December.

612.—Detail for the week ending 19th instant:—
To-day Monday 14th inst.—"M" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.
3 Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 3-30 p.m.
Tuesday, 15th inst—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.
Subject—Skirmishing, Signals and Whistle calls.
Sections 45 to 57 Part I Infantry Training 1905.
Thursday 17th inst.—"M" Coy. parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.
Friday, 18th inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.
Dress—Mufti.
2 Presidency class will be held at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.
613.—Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.
614.—Extract from Government Resolution No 6552 dated General Department, Bombay Castle 4th November 1908, is published for information:—
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
Alexander Sligo Anderson Westropp, I.C.S., to be Captain to fill an existing vacancy, 2nd October 1908.
615.—Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence from the 12th December 1908 to 2nd January 1909, to Captain A. B. Sharp.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

## EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

The First All-India National Education Conference is to be held under the auspices of the B. National Union in the Congress Pandal at Nagpore on the 31st instant. To defray expenses, tickets are issued for delegates the price of the ticket being 8 annas. Some rows of chairs will be reserved for delegates. The remaining seats will be free for the General Public. Tickets can be had from the Joint Honorary Secretaries at their addresses given below. The Delegates should, as practicable, be elected at public meetings or by Associations or Mandals. Free Delegates passes will be supplied to the Members of the Bombay National Union if asked for. The Associations and Mandals all over India are requested to elect delegates and send in their names to the Secretaries; Dr. B. S. Moonji, Sitabaldi, Nagpore; T. D Singhvi, 47-49 Shaikh Memon Memon Street, Bombay.

COL. JAMES SHRUBB IREDELL, Bombay Staff Corps, whose death is announced as having taken place at Heathcot, Tavistock Road, Croydon, on Nov. 22, at the age of seventy, was gazetted to the Indian Army in December 1856. He took part in the operations at the time of the Mutiny in 1857-8, serving at Shorepore and Nurgoond, and against the Dessais in the Sawount-Waree district. In 1868 he was promoted to captain and in 1876 to major, and in the Afghan war of 1878-80 he took part in the action at Ghirisk and was severely wounded at the battle of Maiwand. For his services he was mentioned in despatches and received the medal. In December 1882 he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and in October 1886 retired with the honorary rank of colonel.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEAZELEY—December 5, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain G. A. Beazeley, R. E., of a daughter.
CHISHOLM—November 27, at Meerut, the wife of Condr. A. W. Chisholm, Barrack Master, M. W. S. of a daughter.
STEWART NELSON—December 2, at Lucknow, the wife of J. Stewart Nelson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

KEELAN—DILLON—December 8, at Allahabad, Douglas Hugh Keelan, Traffic Department, State Railways, to Edith Vivian, daughter of C. C. Dillon, Barrister-at-Law.
POPLEY—BRAGG—December 9, at the London Mission Church, Erode, by the Rev. A. W. Brough, Herbert Arthur Popley, of the London Mission, Erode, to Lizzie Helder Bragg, youngest daughter of T. P. Bragg Esq., Whitehaven, England.

DEATHS.

BERRY—December 7, at Pondicherry, of carditis, Chloe Berry, relict of Alfred Berry, formerly of the Bank of Madras.
MACLAREN—November 6, at Simla, Albert Henry MacLaren, aged 37.
SMITH—December 10, at Seoni, Chappara, C. P., Cecil Somers Smith, D. C. of Forests, aged 46.
WALLIS WHIDDETT—December 8, at 2 Corporation Street, Calcutta, Herbert Austin Wallis Whiddett, third son of Frederick Wallis Whiddett Esq., of Gravesend, Kent.


**H. T. BINKS,**
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

**MALARIA.**
IS CURED BY
CHIRETTONES,
WHICH ARE
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Many unsolicited Testimonials. These few extracts will shew how Chirettones are valued.

JHAJHA.
"They (Chirettones) are all you claim for them in your advertisements."

DEHRA DUN.
"The Chirettones have proved very successful, they do my husband, my son, and myself no end of good."

PHALERA.
"I find them an excellent remedy against Malaria."

BARANT.
"An excellent substitute for Quinine, They are the thing to take at this time of the year."

DELHI.
"They do myself and family a great deal of good. We shall always have some in the house."

MAWKHIR.
"I usually found the patient convalescent from fever in 4 or 6 days from the commencement of the administration."

M. B. G. S., ENG.
"Very successful in the treatment of fever cases. I think the drug a valuable and cheap substitute for Quinine."

MADRAS.
"I used your preparation in a most malignant and obstinate case of Malaria with splendid results."
Chirettones cost Re. 1 per box of 100 Tablets.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp's Boys
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.


# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 3m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water, 3-9m., 3-8a. Low water, 9-46m., 8-47a.
Professor Lees-Smith's lecture on Commercial Education, Byramji Jeejeebhoy Institute, 5-45 p.m.
Public Lecture by Mr. F. T. Brooks in English on "At-onement or Yoga." Hall of the Framji Cavasji Institute, 6 p.m. (S. T.)
Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m.
Bandmann's Theatre, the London Bioscope.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 16th, Last Quarter, 2h. 42.5m. a.m.; Dec. 23rd, New Moon, 5h. 19-7m. p.m.; Dec. 30th, First Quarter, 11h. 9-9m. a.m.; Dec. 15th, in Apogee, 0h. p.m.; Dec. 26th, in Perigee, 6h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, December 15.—Meeting of the Co-operative Conference, Council Hall, Bombay Secretariat, 4 p.m. Herbert Withers Concert Company, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 4m. Sun sets, 6h., 4m. High water, 3-47m., 4-2a. Low water, 10-51m., 9-39a.
Wednesday, December 16.—Meeting of the Co-operative Conference, Council Hall, Bombay Secretariat, 11-30 a.m. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Herbert Withers Concert Company, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 5m.; Sun sets, 6h. 4m.; High water, 4-28m., 5-37a.; Low water, 0-0m., 11-5a.
Thursday, December 17.—Professor Lees-Smith's lecture on Commercial Education, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 5-45 p.m. Empire Theatre, Madame Alice Gomez's Concert, 9-30 p.m. Co-operative Conference, Secretariat, 11-30 a.m. Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz. Sun rises, 7h. 5m.; Sun sets, 6h. 5m.; High water, 5-25m., 7-0a.; Low water, 0-56a.
Friday, December 18.—Co-operative Conference, Secretariat, 11-30 a.m. Military Medical Students' Annual Ball, Grant Medical College Tennis Court, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 6m.; Sun sets, 6h. 5m.; High water, 6-27m., 8-18a.; Low water, 0-38m., 1-43a.
Saturday, December 19.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Doll Dressing Competition, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 4-30 p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, annual meeting, Mahim, 4-30 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 6m.; Sun sets, 6h. 6m.; High water, 7-31m., 9-11a.; Low water, 1-51m., 2-25a.

LECTURE.—Mr. F. T. Brooks, will lecture in English at the Hall of the Framji Cavasji Institute this (Monday) evening at 6 p. m. (S. T.) Subject:—"At-onement or Yoga." The Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, I.C.S., will preside. The Lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per ozine s. s. "Fazilka" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Monday the 14th instant, instead of on the 12th idem as previously notified. Supplemental mail will be closed at 7-30 p.m. on the 15th instant.

DEATH OF A PARSI KHAN SAHEB.—The death is announced of Khan Saheb Pallonji Pestonji Raghina after a few days' illness. He served for many years as head cashier in the Presidency Post Office, and had retired on pension. He rendered valuable service as a plague volunteer in making house to house visitations to sufferers from plague during its first outbreak, in recognition of which Government conferred upon him the title of Khan Saheb. Some months ago he sustained injuries in a tram-car accident, since which time he had been in indifferent health.

"PRACTICAL TEACHINGS OF THE BHAGAVAD GITA."—Mr. F. T. Brooks delivered a lecture on "The Gospel of Life or the Practical Teachings of the Bhagavad Gita," in the Hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, yesterday, Colonel R. H. Forman presiding. The lecturer said that the ideal in the East was the dissociation of knowledge and action, which had tender to inefficiency in life. In the West, it was otherwise. The Bhagavada Gita taught no such thing as the dissociation of knowledge and action theory and practice. It was only in the commentaries about the original works that were found the traces of the ideal of the dissociation of knowledge and theory. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and the lecturer terminated the proceedings.

THE NAGPUR EXTREMISTS' CONGRESS.—The "Indu Prakash" writes in its Saturday's issue: We published yesterday a telegram from our Calcutta correspondent to the effect that the Police Superintendent informed the organizers of the Nagpur Extremistic Congress that the Chief Commissioner was unwilling to allow the same to be held. To-day we find the "Bombay Gazette" publishing a similar telegram from its Allahabad correspondent. The same was given as news in the "Bombay Gazette" yesterday. The "Sanj Vartman" had a telegram to the same effect from its Nagpur correspondent. We have not yet heard from our Nagpur correspondent. We await an authoritative confirmation or otherwise. Needless to say we for one

## CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

### THE GERMAN NAVY.

"THE PIONEER."—The telegraphic information regarding the German naval estimates for next year as supplied by Reuter's agency, is liable to misinterpretation. As it stands it suggests the possibility that the extra three millions sterling are over and above the amount that was certain to be demanded, and that the three battleships, one armoured and two small cruisers, the division of destroyers and submarines represent a sudden addition to the programme. This is not the case; all that has happened is that the details of the "Amended Law" of 1908 are being carried out. The development of naval programmes in Germany has been so rapid, and is of such vital importance to ourselves that it is as well to see exactly what is proposed; and, having ascertained exactly what Germany proposes to do, it is well to bear in mind that any change in her plans is certain to be in the direction of an increase in the programme, and not of a retrenchment based on placid anticipations of international amity such as we are getting accustomed to in the case of our own Navy.

The original Naval Law of 1900 was modified by the "Novelle" of 1906, which enacted not only the sum to be expended on new ships in future, but the number of ships of every class up to 1917. As matters stood then it was decided that two battleships were to be laid down each year from 1908 to 1910; after that one battleship yearly up to 1916, and then two more in 1917. This gave a total of 14 new battleships dating from 1908. In addition an armoured cruiser was to be laid down every year except in 1912, when there would be two, and 1917 when none were to be commenced—thus giving ten cruisers of the modern so-called "Dreadnought" type; and finally there were to be two small cruisers a year, or 20 in all. This programme took no account of the battleships "Westphalen" and "Nassau" belonging to the 1906 programme, the "Reinland" or "Erzatz Wurtemburg" of the 1907 programme, or of the armoured cruiser "F." Thus, according to the "Novelle," the total strength of really up-to-date ships in the German Navy would be 18 battleships and 11 armoured cruisers. The "Novelle," however, had only been in force a year or so when the Navy League party, backed as they were by the highest power in the land, brought up an amendment to the law, and this ultimately received the sanction of the Reichstag this year. This law made one radical alteration, for it enacted that every battleship must be replaced at 20 years instead of 25; and the corollary of this was a new battleship programme. The present programme involves the commencement of three instead of two battleships every year from 1908 to 1911 inclusive, and one every year from 1912 to 1917, or, 18 in all; the armoured cruisers and protected cruisers are to be laid down at the rate of one and two per annum; and the net results is that in 1917 there will be eighteen instead of fourteen new battleships, ten large and twenty small cruisers built or building.

The estimates for the present year immediately rose to £16,603,444, an increase of nearly three millions sterling on those of 1907; and the vote for new construction to £5,596,185, an increase of £1,393,000, and that for armaments was proportionately higher. The total expenditure on new construction and armaments together for the current year is to be £8,370,536, an increase of £2,082,234 over the 1907 Estimates. Besides this nearly £700,000 is being spent on the dockyards at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, and instalments are sanctioned for other large works, such as the new dry dock at the Brunsbuttel entrance of the Kiel Canal, which will cost 1 1-2 millions and the construction of a fortified harbour at Heligoland, which will cost as much. The actual deepening and widening of the Kiel Canal, which ought, of course, to be a charge on the Naval Estimates, is costing a million sterling this year, the money being found in the Home Estimates. Unlike ourselves the Germans do not make a pretence of starting their year's programme by spending a few thousand in the last few weeks of the financial year; they put down a round sum of money for each. Thus the three new battleships of the 1908 programme are to have £269,000 spent on each; and the cruiser "G" nearly a quarter of a million. According to Reuter the 1909 estimate is to exceed this year's by three millions. There is nothing unforeseen in this; for in 1909 there will be two battleships to complete, two in the penultimate stage, three in the second stage, and three of the 1909 programme being commenced; to say nothing of the big cruisers "F," "G," and "A," of 1909. The construction and armament vote will be well over ten millions, probably nearly ten and a half—for we know that only £342,000 is being spent on submarines this year, and next year the sum alloted is half a million.

The question of importance is what we are going to do. Mr. Asquith has affirmed his intention of maintaining the two-Power standard: while Sir Edward Grey, though confusing the issue by a reference to any "probable" combination, has stated that there is no half-way house between safety and ruin. That being so, what do the present Government consider we must spend to secure safety? Of course, our estimates cannot fairly be compared with the German, or indeed with those of any nation except the United States; for we have a highly paid volunteer personnel, and other nations have not. It is the construction vote alone which affords any basis of comparison. The present Liberal Government prides itself on the fact that there has been a continuous fall under this head from the maximum of £11,654,176 in 1904-05 to £7,545,208 this year; while the Germans, exclusive of armament, are spending £5,596,185. It is certain that next year their new construction vote alone will be at least seven millions, for they cannot avoid the normal increment of expenditure which is the consequence of the new law. If we do not respond and largely increase our own estimates we shall be within measurable distance of only just holding our own in new construction against a single Power, and if that policy is continued the end need not be discussed.

### CO-OPERATION.

THE "ENGLISHMEN."—Various reports dealing with the working of Co-operative Credit Societies have been noticed in the columns of this paper. All make very plain the immense benefit that the agriculturists of India can derive, are already beginning to derive, from the system which the Government is doing all that in its power lies to introduce to every village community in the land. Now the system, as old as the hills, and as eternally ignored as a score of other essential matters, is capable of infinite extension, and it holds, for those who accept and work to it the certainty of economic salvation. This is being dimly realised. No apology, therefore is necessary in drawing to the matter the attention of members of other than village and agricultural communities, of people who though they may not be as necessary to the state and to humanity as the farmer and cattle breeder, esteem themselves superior in several ways.

Already there are signs that the co-operative idea, which is not in my way new or original, is being considered with favour by people who of a truth ought long since to have had in operation systems founded in accordance with it. The domiciled community has moved in the matter, and now sits at the feet of Mr. Gourlay, imbibing words of wisdom. It is to be hoped that this new movement is but the preliminary lifting of the foot for a series of strides which will carry the members of that community a long distance along the road to economic independence and safety. The domiciled community is, after the farmers of India, the one that ought to be most concerned with the study and propagation of the co-operative idea. It is not the only community for which co-operation is a vital and necessary thing, but there is none for which it is more necessary or vital. There is none which is weaker in every way, financially and communally, none more handicapped by disabilities, some external some intimate and self-created; none less united where unity is necessary: few less individualistic and independent, where strong individualism and self-dependence are essential. Unable to approximate entirely to the natives of the soil in the manners and methods of existence the simplest and most careful lives led by the members of this community must be complex and expensive. Their habits, their houses, their clothing, food, amusements, everything, must be western, and western is a synonym for expense. Here they are beaten in the economic race by the natives of the country long before they start to run. On the other hand they are still more heavily handicapped as a general thing when the attempt to gallop in the company of the small band of their migrant brethren whose sojourn in India is temporary. These are for the most part specialists in their departments of life, and have the specialist's privileges and pay. Their position is strong out of comparison with that of the majority of those forming the community of Europeans and Eurasians domiciled in India. Also, they already in a very great measure enjoy the advantages of co-operation, though they might gain more advantage still from an extention of it.

The domiciled community, beginning with Co-operative Credit Societies, which will enable the members to get out of the grip of the usurers, to acquire that peace of mind necessary to progress, and to learn the advantage and way of prudence and judicious spending, can go on to greater things. After, and arising out of, co-operative banks, come co-operative stores and trading associations, co-operative building societies and house and estate agencies, co-operative assurance, co-operative farming, co-operative schools, or at least school societies. They can so provide for themselves and their children from the cradle to the grave, and ensure to their descendants an individual and collective economic independence such as themselves have never known. Co-operation of this kind brings with it all to advantages of Socialism without any of its perils and disadvantges. The domiciled not only can but must, do these things, if they are not to fall into miseries and humiliation untellable, and be utterly debased. There is a time of the greatest stress and danger toward, and this the domiciled community as at present situate is in no condition to face. Much of what it lacks at present, though not all, the intelligent extension of the co-operative system will supply. The price of living is rising, and rapidly, everywhere, whilst the reward of industry does not, evidently cannot, rise in proportion. Co-operation will do much, very much, as certain sections of society have proved in England and America, to cheapen the price of living, and to place those who participate in stronger positions with regard to days of economic storm and strees. Not only this, but by means of co-operation insurance against the results of sickness, accident, old age and death can be advantageously carried out. Lastly it has a generally educative influence and will band together and elevate a community at present disunited, undisciplined, largely ignorant, and threatened with degeneration though not extinction.

### SIR E. BAKER.

THE "STATESMAN":—Sir Edward Baker who, tomorrow (Dec. 2) will take up the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, has the signal advantage of assuming charge of a Province which he knows well and in which he is well and favourably known. His appointment has roused keen expectation, and there can be no doubt that in entering upon his duties he has the goodwill of both communities and of all classes. There is, of course, a drawback to this popular reception. We are told to beware when all men speak well of us, and it is obvious that Sir Edward Baker will need all the good fortune that hitherto attended his career if in dealing with the many difficult problems awaiting him he is to give universal satisfaction. Happily he possesses qualifications which should enable him to cope successfully with the greatest and most pressing of these questions. One unpleasant and troublesome legacy left to him is the embarrassed condition of the finances of Bengal. The prosperity budgets of the Province were followed this year by a budget without a surplus. The large balances hitherto maintained have been depleted, and the estimated closing balance for the current year falls short of the prescribed minimum. Meanwhile numerous schemes in every department of the administration are kept in abeyance, far want of funds. It is to be hoped that the new Lieutenant-Governor will be able to devise means of extricating the Province from its financial troubles. As Finance Member of Council Sir Edward Baker earned a high reputation for capacity and sound judgment. Doubtless some of his measures were severely criticised, but upon the whole his policy was justified by results, and won the confidence of the commercial classes. He has now an opportunity of applying his skill and experience to the solution of financial problems which, though on a smaller scale, are not less real and perplexing. The improvement of the public health of Bengal—where the death-rate at present exceeds the birth-rate—by the promotion of sanitation and well-devised schemes for dealing with decaying rivers and water-logged areas, is another large question which can scarcely be postponed. It cannot be disguised, however, that the most pressing question of the moment is the question as to the best method of extirpating the dangerous influences whose most conspicuous effects have been seen in the series of outrages that have recently shocked the entire community. It is to be hoped that Sir Edward Baker will prove to be the right man for the emergency. He has already shown that he takes a sane view of the situation. While he does not believe that the seditious unrest has penetrated the masses of the people, he declines to accept the assurance given in some quarters that the mischievous ideas to which the campaign of violence owes its birth are confined to a few misguided youths. He rightly lays stress on the lawless tendencies revealed in the boycott of foreign goods and in the social ostracism which has been so freely employed; and he recognises that not only the graver symptoms of political disease but their more subtle causes require attention. Whatever course he may favour in dealing with the problem it may safely be anticipated that he will show decisiveness and courage combined with the receptivity of mind which will listen to suggestions and enlist the aid of those who are in a position to give help. These were his characteristics as Finance Member and they should stand the Lieutenant-Governor in good stead. In all government the personal factor counts for more than people are often prepared to admit. It is the happy faculty of Sir Edward Baker to win the respect and gain the sympathy even of opponents, a talent due, may be, to his readiness to examine with patience views differing from his own. It is not impossible that Sir Edward Baker's political opinions may be less liberal than many will desire. We do not forget that in the debates on the Calcutta Municipal Bill he was the steady champion of the pedantic constitution by which the Government of the day strove to bind the representative element hand and foot. But what Bengal chiefly requires at the present time is a just ruler who knows his own mind and is able to pursue a definite and resolute policy; and one, we may add in conclusion, who appreciates to the full the principle which should govern the selection for all public posts—"Detur digniori."

## AGRICULTURE IN BOMBAY.

### The Year's Work.

THE annual report of the working of the Dr. Powell of Agriculture in Bombay states:—

As usual cotton has absorbed a lot of attention and it is disappointing to have to record a set-back in the expectations that have been previously formed in two important matters in this connection. Mr. Katinge the Director says:—I refer to the most advanced cotton hybrids on the Surat Farm and the Egyptian cotton in Sind, details of which are given in Appendices A and B. As regards the former, Mr. Main shews that considerable variation is going on amongst these hybrids, and that while the relative advantage in quality which the lint of some of them have over the ordinary Surti cotton is high, the ginning percentage is steadily falling. Whatever may be the point of view of the cotton trade, the object of the cultivator must be to grow the most profitable crop, and his profits depend not only on the quality of the lint but also on the quantity, which in turn depends on the outturn of seed cotton and the ginning percentage. We have not hitherto been able to grow these cottons on a sufficiently large scale to permit of a definite comparison of outturn per acre between the produce of these hybrids and the produce of ordinary Surat cotton. I hope that this will be possible in the current year, and it will then be time to think about the prospective profits; but until the hybrids shew greater signs of stability it is impossible to speak with precision; and we have to be content with the fact that many hybrids give good promise.

As regards Egyptian cotton in Sind the matter is dealt with at length in the report of the Mirpurkhas Farm, and has been the subject of a special report. As a result of climatic conditions, or in consequence of Mr. Lefroy's parasites, or for both these reasons, the damage by boll worm was comparatively small but the water-supply was deficient and the crop produced on the Jamrao Canal only moderate. Good prices were obtained at the Government auction though the Mitaffii hardly fetched its proper value. Mr. Henderson is, however, convinced that Egyptian cotton will only pay the cultivator. (1) on lands quite free from salt; (2) under far better cultivation than is usually practised in Sind; (3) in rotation with berseem, as in Egypt; (4) with a proper water-supply.

During the current year the water-supply was not available till long after the proper sowing season, and I fear that we shall have very bad results to report next year. It was also unfortunate that for various causes the Egyptian cotton on the Mirpurkhas Farm did so badly; and we still have to demonstrate on a large scale what are the net profits of Egyptian cotton, well cultivated under proper conditions, and that they contrast favourably with the net profits to be obtained from Sindhi cotton. I hope that we shall be able to undertake this next year.

For the rest it will be seen that various American cottons have done well at Dharwar and in Sind, and Cambodias at Dharwar and Surat, and we are justified in hoping for success in this direction.

In the view of the comparative failure of Broach cotton under irrigation in the Deccan, owing to the faults in cultivation and irrigation on the part of the cultivators, the efforts which were made last year in this direction were not repeated during the year under report. We have, however, shewn that it can be grown at considerable profit, and when we can find time to take up the matter systematically and concentrate our efforts under effective supervision we shall make a further move in this direction. Meantime 12,000lbs. of the best Navsari cottonseed have been distributed in the Ahmedabad District and the result will be of considerable interest.

Perhaps the greatest success of the past year has been in connection with the introduction of Broach cotton into the Dharwar District described in detail by the Deputy Director, which offers a substantial advantage to the cultivator in parts of the Southern Maratha Country over the locally grown Kumpta cotton. It seems probable that it will be necessary to bring fresh seeds yearly from Navsari to the Southern Maratha Country; but this need offer no particular difficulty. In the present year 16,000lbs. of Broach cottonseed from Navsari have been sown in the Southern Maratha Country in addition to some of the seed from the Broach cotton grown there last year. Steps are being taken to get them to adopt a cleaner system of picking. The results obtained will be carefully noted.

The successful growing of several varieties of foreign tobacco and the curing of tobacco on improved principles which we have now introduced on the Nadiad Farm are worthy of note. The prices offered for our tobacco by the Star Company, as detailed by the Deputy Director, are encouraging; but the economic value of this venture cannot yet be assessed.

The Department has for some years past been distributing and strongly recommending various varieties of foreign groundnuts in perference to the indigenous kind. They yield better mature earlier and so escape the 'tikka' disease to a great extent and command on the whole a higher price. These new vareities have now practically ousted the old kind from the Satara District and are being grown on a large scale there and are quite established in the estimation of the people as having a distinct advantage. So much is this the case that we have ceased to distribute fresh seed in the Satara District, as it is no longer necessary. We are now pushing the matter in the Nasik and Belgaum Districts. There is probably a considerable future for these foreign groundnuts, and much work remains to be done in determining the variety best suited to various conditions. The facts as to the true value of some of these new varieties will shortly be published in the Press, with formation about the localities in which they are to be obtained. Another point of interest in connection with groundnuts is their introduction into the Konkan and their successful cultivation as a subsidiary crop under plantains as detailed in the report of the Bassein Botanical Garden.

A full account of the results of the power cane-crusher will be found in the Manjri report, and gives very promising indications pointing to the probability of a distinct cheapening of the crushing process as compared with the most efficient iron roller mills worked by bullocks. It must further be remembered that very bullock mills are worked anything but efficiently, and that great loss of juice results therefrom. I hope during the present season to be able to experiment with a better pattern of power cane-crusher in the Nira Valley, where the people are most anxious to see one work.

The notes published in the Manjri Farm report on the new gul-mould and the value of scum are interesting, and indicate lines of profitable work. Indeed, the whole of the complicated operations of cane growing, crushing boiling and gul-manufacture offer a vast field for action. The practice in all these matters varies greatly from one locality to another, and our own methods have to be contrasted with each local method before we can present our facts to those concerned. I am convinced, however, that we have only to set our ideas in order and carefully study existing practice in different tracts to find that we are in a position to offer much profitable advice. This work will be taken up at once.

It requires an extended period of observation to estimate the economic value of new crops; but of the many plants new to this locality which are being tried at our Botanical Gardens, lemon grass has given very good results at Bassein, while the jute grown at the Ganeshkhind Garden is more promising than was the case the year before (vide reports of the Bassein and Ganeshkhind Gardens). The large profits obtainable in the case of the former are remarkable and the question of attempting the extraction of citronella oil will be considered. Tapioca is another substance which has been receiving attention. Cassava has been growing satisfactorily at Poona for years, but has never been taken up by the cultivators in this Presidency. It is now being tried in several localities and an effort will be made to estimate its exact value as a field crop under different conditions and to push its use where it promises success.

## POST OFFICE GRIEVANCES.

THE following is the the text of a petition which is being signed and addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy.

That your petitioner is a clerk of the——drawing a salary of Rs:——

2. That by Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 3410, dated the 9th June, 1908, local allowance was sanctioned to the Government clerks in the City and Island of Bombay.

3. That the said allowance has not yet been extended to the petitoner.

4. Your petitioner begs to append a copy of the reply received from the Postmaster General, Bombay, to whom a representation on the subject was submitted.

5. Your petitioner ventures to point that the recent revision sanctioned for the Bombay General Post Office was not intended to supplant the local allowance and does not as a matter of fact relieve the hardship intended to be remedied by the said allowance.

6. The petitioner begs to submit that the said revision has only remedied the insufficiency of pay and the inadequacy of the staff to meet the enormous increase in postal business and the consequent responsibility.

7. He further submits that the local allowance was specially introduced to meet the peculiar conditions and hardships of life in the City and Island of Bombay, while the said revision was not so limited to Bombay alone, but was extended to all the Presidency Post Offices in India.

8. The said revision affected only the grades up to Rs. 80 while local allowance has been placed within the reach of all clerks drawing up to Rs. 200.

9. The said revision has not even benefited all the clerks below Rs. 80, notably those in the grades of Rs. 30 and 40.

10. Your petitioner further points out that if the local allowance be extended to the Bombay Post Office, the monthly expenditure involved would be Rs. 5,464, whereas out of Rs. 6.691 sanctioned for the said revision, Rs. 2,515 was devoted to increase of clerical establishment, Rs, 1,246 to increase of menial establishment and only Rs. 2,930 utilised in raising the pay of appointments up to Rs. 80. It may safely be stated that one-third of the clerks have not in the least been benifited.

11. That, whereas the Post Office gives the best returns to Government, the said revision has not appreciably altered either the percentage of appointments in the lower grades which still remains the highest or the average pay of the officials which is the lowest among the 19 departments.

12. Your petitioner begs to submit that for purposes of the local allowance the resolution quoted above does not make any distinction between Secretariat and other offices.

13. Your petitioner would add that the local allowance is not drawn only by those clerks that do Secretariat work or even only by those offices that can be classed as Secretariat offices in Bombay.

14. Your petitioner begs to bring to your notice that the whole staff of the G. I. P. and B.B. and C.I. Railway Companies, the Port Trust, the City Improvement Trust and even several mercantile offices have been granted local allowance.

15. Considering the hard, risky and responsible duties of a postal clerk, especially in Bombay and considering that the authorities themselves have admitted that it is necessary to attract better talent to the Post Office, your petitioner fails to see why he cannot claim to be put on the same footing as the the clerks recruited for the Secretariat offices in Bombay.

16. Your petitioner would further urge that the lowest average pay of a clerk and the highest percentage of appointments referred to in para 11 is a sufficient reason not to exclude him from the benefit of the local allowance also.

17. Your petitioner further begs to state that many of these departments, such as the Customs, the Excise and the Small Causes Court, were recently revised on a liberal scale and, though in respect of pay and promotion they compare favourably with the Bombay Post Office, they have all been granted local allowance. Considering that your petitioner lives under the same conditions, and holds the same status in life, he humbly points out that he is equally entitled to the allowance, nay, he finds it all the more urgently needed, in view of the harder conditions of his service, viz:—long and irregular hours of attendance, irksome and responsible duties, absence of holidays, obligation to furnish security and the necessity of living in the heart of the city at increased cost and risk of life.

18. Under the above circumstances the petitioner ventures to approach Your Excellency and prays that Your Excellency may be pleased to extend to him the relief enjoyed by his fellow-employees under easier conditions of life than those the petitioner has to live in, and for this act of benevolence your petitioner shall as in duty bound ever pray.

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Copy of letter, dated 26th November, 1908, from the Postmaster-General, Bombay, addressed to the Presidency Postmaster, Bombay:—

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 25694, dated the 4th August, 1908, forwarding several memorials from the clerks employed in the Bombay General Post Office and its Town Sub-Offices for the grant of local allowance, I am desired by the Postmaster General to request that you will kindly inform the petitioners that he cannot ask for the local allowance scheme to be extended to them as their scale of pay was recently revised at heavy cost on the specific ground of dear living in Bombay. Moreover, the clerks employed in the General Post Office and its Town Sub-Offices cannot claim to be put on the same footing as clerks recruited for work in Secretariat offices in Bombay.

## PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMNASIUM AND GYMKHANA.

A general meeting of the original members of the Princess Victoria Mary Gymnasium and Gymkhana was held on Saturday at the Bai Khanumbai Jehrazbhai Pavilion of the above-mentioned Institution. Mrs. Muir Mackenzie presided, and there were a large number of ladies present.

Lady Jehangir, one of the Secretaries, read out the rules and regulations of the Gymnasium and Gymkhana, which were passed unanimously.

The following resolutions were then passed:

"That the names of the ladies mentioned below (a list was submitted) be admitted as the members of the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana and Gymnasium."

"That the Rules placed on the table and first read and discussed be duly adopted and conformed as the Rules of the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana and Gymnasium, and the secretaries be authorized to have them published under their supervision and distributed to members."

"That the secretaries be authorised to sign the agreement with the Improvement Trust Board, to lay the water pipe and they be authorised, with the permission of the Committee, to sign all agreements in the future."

"That the opening ceremony of the Gymkhana be postponed for a month, on account of the lamentable death of its President, H. E. Lady Clarke, but the members be allowed to make use of the same from Monday the 14th December."

Donations of Rs. 5,000 each from Bai Khanumbai Jehrabhai and Mrs. D. J. Tata were announced. It was also announced that Lady Currimbhoy had become a life-member.

A resolution was then passed thanking the Secretaries, Lady Jehangir and Miss Cursetji, for the great trouble they had taken in connection with the Gymkhana. Mrs. Muir Mackenzi remarked that the success of the Institution so far was mainly due to the Secretaries.

A hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Muir Mackenzie for presiding at the meeting as well as for the keen interest and trouble she was taking in the Gymkhana and Gymnasium from its very beginning, terminated the proceedings.

## INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

### BOMBAY COTTON.

The Third Memorandum on the Cotton Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the Season of 1908-09 reads:—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07 the area under Cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 31 per cent. of the total area under the cotton crop in India.

(Estimates up to 1st December.)

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under both the early and the late varieties of cotton as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| British Districts ..... | 3,065,000 acres. |
| Native States ..... | 2,893,000 " |
| Total ... | 5,958,000 acres. |

19·1 per cent. below last year's area,
16·8 per cent. over the average of the preceding 10 years,
2·1 per cent. over the average of the 10 years, excluding famine years.

Except in parts of Baroda and Cutch, which show a slight increase in area, the decrease below last year's area is general throughout the Presidency. In Gujarat and West Khandesh it is ascribed to excessive rain at the time of sowing and to the removal of damaged seedlings. In the Deccan sowing rain was deficient and more attention was paid to the growth of food and fodder crops for which high prices ruled. In the Karnatak the rain for sowing was somewhat unfavourable, In Sind sowings have been extended under favourable inundation.

Season.—In Gujarat the early crop suffered at first through excessive moisture and had to be resown in places. The surviving crop as well as that sown later throve well in the south. It is, however, suffering somewhat in the north through deficiency of moisture. The crop is in flower and promises to yield a fairly good outturn. In Khandesh the crop progressed well at first, but excessive rain in August and its total absence since then have affected the yield particularly in the west. In the rest of the Deccan it suffered considerably through deficiency of early rain. The heavy rain in September was too late to make up for the early dificiency, so that the crop is stunted in growth and is expected to yield only a poor outturn. The crop is being picked in Khandesh; elsewhere it is still unripe. In the Karnatak the crop was sown later than usual and is still very young. It is suffering in light soil through deficiency of rain; elsewhere condition is fair at present. In Sind the crop has been damaged by boll-worm in parts of Thar and Parkar and by insects in Hyderabad. Elsewhere it is fair.

Outturn.—So far as can be judged at present the crop in Gujarat is estimated to yield about 66 per cent. of the normal in the north, 75 per cent. in the south, and 85 per cent. in Cutch and Kathiawar. In East Khandesh the reported yield comes to 73 per cent. and in Satara to two-thirds of the normal or 66 per cent.; elsewhere in the Deccan it varies between 24 per cent. in Sholapur to 50 per cent. in West Khandesh. In the Karnatak the crop is expected to yield between 40 and 47 per cent. In Sind the yield is estimated at half the normal in Hyderabad and at three-fourths of it in Thar and Parkar. Egyption cotton is reported to have been sown over 5,600 acres and is estimated to yield somewhat over 1,000 bales. The total outturn stands as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| British Districts ..... | 591,900 bales. |
| Native States ..... | 797,100 " |
| Total ... | 1,389,000 bales. |

18 per cent. over last year,
37 per cent. over the average of the preceding 10 years,
24 per cent. over the average of the 10 years, excluding famine years.

## SEASON IN BOMBAY

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 9th December:—

No rain during week. Rainfall for season generally sufficient, but more needed in places for rabi cultivation. Standing rabi crops slightly damaged by insects in parts Larkana and West Khandesh and by grass-hoppers in parts Ahmednagar, and withering for want of sufficient moisture parts East Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Karnatak and Kolhapur. Cotton and oil-seeds damaged by insect and wind in parts Hyderadad. Crops in good condition elsewhere. Kharif harvesting completed in Panch Mahals, almost over in Karachi, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmednagar and Satara, and in progress in Larkana, Ahmedabad, Surat, Kanara East and West Khandesh, Nasik, Karnatak Kathiawar, Baroda, Rewa Kantha, Cutch and Kolhapur. Threshing commenced in parts Upper Sind Frontier, and continues in parts Sind, Kaira, Konkan, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona and Baroda. Picking of cotton in progress in parts Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, East and West Khandesh and Kathiawar. Rabi sowing completed in Ratnagiri and East Khandesh, and continues in parts Sind, Ahmedabad Panch Mahals, Thana, Kolaba, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Gujarat Native States and Savantvadi. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts West Khandesh, Nasik and Bijapur. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Cutch. Supply of drinking water generally sufficient. Water for irrigation generally adequate except in parts Nasik. Prices of food-grains slightly risen in Konkan, fallen in Deccan and generally stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 32 to 42 per cent., in Gujarat 10 to 55 per cent., in Konkan 23 to 32 per cent., in Deccan 13 to 48 per cent., and in Karnatak 32 to 72 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain generally adequate. Labourers get sufficient field employment and wages normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition.

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ALL the Western States of America are intensly interested, says San Francisco correspondent, in what may prove to be the greatest oppurtunity ever offered Californians to exhibit the products of California in a foreign country, in the Golden West Exposition which will be held at Earl's Court, London, from May 1 to October 31, 1909.


**The Most Bracing Bath.**

To obtain a delicious sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity add a little Condy's Fluid to your daily bath.

The "Condy's Fluid Bath" invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means.

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Coleman's Wincarnis is recommended not only for those who are weak but to those who are comparatively hale and hearty; its use is of incalculable value whenever the weakening, depressing influences of hot climate, etc., are at work.

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**WINCARNIS**

# COONOOR ASSAULT CASE.

## Re-Trial of Military Officers.

### ACCUSED HONOURABLY ACQUITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, DECEMBER 11.

The re-trial of Lieutenants Harry Jack McCarthy and Frederick Cicoynn Wigley, both of the Dorset Regiment, under Sections 455 and 426, I. P. C., began at Ootacamund yesterday, before Mr. J. H. Robertson, I. C. S., Justice of the Peace.

Mr. V. Narasiah, Barrister-at-Law, conducted the prosecution, while the accused were defended by Mr. L. W. Schmidt, Solicitor. Before proceeding with the trial.

His Honour asked Mr. Narasiah if he wished to alter the sections of charges against the accused, remarking that he would not, if he could, show that they were erroneous and imperfect. His Honour went on saying that, on a former occasion, both Lieutenants Wigley and McCarthy, along with Lieutenant Watts, of the Dorset Regiment, were charged with house-breaking and mischief, and Lieutenant Watts having been found not guilty, was acquitted by a jury. Now Lieutenants McCarthy and Wigley were charged with the same offence of which Watts was acquitted.

Mr. Schmidt observed that the two accused, McCarthy and Wigley, were alleged to have abetted in a crime in which the principal offender, Lieutenant Watts, was found not guilty. If the principal offender was found not guilty, it followed that those who abetted in his crime were also not guilty; hence he pleaded for the discharge of the accused.

Mr. Narasiah replied that if the accused thought their re-trial was illegal, they should have appealed against the order to Government.

The Court then framed two charges against both the accused—they were of having, on the night of the 17th February this year, broke open into Rungiah Gownden's stables and committed mischief.

The prosecution examined Chief Inspector Norman Mitchell and Captain H. W. Pyntz, Cantonment Magistrate, who both held the preliminary investigation; M. B. Fakeer Mahamed, a neighbour of Rungiah Gownden; C. Rama Row, Pleader, who drew up the original complaint to the police on behalf of Rungiah Gownden; and a butler of the Coonoor Club, who deposed to having found the two accused unsteady and purchased a bottle of brandy prior to their departure to Rungiah Gownden's stables on the night of the occurrence. All the witnesses recited the same story for the prosecution as related in the original trial of Lieutenant Watts, which has been already reported.

LATER.

The further hearing of the case against Lieutenants Wigley and McCarthy of the Dorset Regiment for house-breaking and mischief began this afternoon before Mr. J. H. Robertson, I. C. S.

Rungiah Gownden, the first witness for the prosecution, deposed that he was a brewer and carrier. He had his house near the Coonoor Railway bridge. He did not know where he was on February 17, on the night of the alleged mischief committed by the two accused. He was examined twice in the same case by Mr. Buckley. On those occasions he deposed he returned from Ooty on February 17. He could not say what happened at his house after he returned. His son died lately.

The Special Prosecutor then wanted the case to be withdrawn at that juncture under Section 494, C. P. C.

His Honour disallowed this.

The previous depositions witness gave were then read to him.

The Magistrate at length examined witness on the previous statements deposed by him. Witness sent a complaint against the alleged mischief by officers to the Station-house Officer in English. He could not say on what occasion he saw Lieutenant Watts. Witness broke down in examination.

The Public Prosecutor then urged the Court to allow him to withdraw the charges against the accused under Section 494, C. P. C. He stated two grounds for this: First, that the present trial against the accused was illegal. Inasmuch as the High Court of Madras found Watts, who was the principal culprit, not guilty, it followed that the two accused, who were alleged to have abetted Watts in the same crime, were also not guilty. Secondly, Rungiah Gownden, owing to the recent death in his family, was upset to give deposition.

Mr. Schmidt, for the accused, stated that when the accused were formally acquitted the Military were, under some technical grounds, under the belief that some mischief must have been committed, hence they were taken to task. He was prepared to adduce evidence to show that the present charges against the accused were trumped up.

His Honour then, under Section 494, C. P. C., allowed the charges against both the accused to be withdrawn and they were acquitted honourably.

# S. I. RAILWAY EXTENSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 11.

The Dhanuskodi extension of the Rameswaram Branch of the South Indian Railway was opened yesterday for local and through booking of passengers, parcels, and luggage to and from all stations, and for goods traffic on the island only.

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The King, through Lord Knollys, has written to Mrs. Mansfield, of Zeats, near Shaftesbury, congratulating her on the attainment of her hundreth birthday. Mrs. Mansfield is a relative of Queen Victoria's "Nurse Lilly." She clearly remembers the news of the victory at Waterloo arriving.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## RACING.

## Opening of the Bombay Season.

### FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

MR. ADIL WINS THREE RACES.

THE Bombay Racing Season 1908-1909 opened on Saturday with a card of seven events which provided very fair sport to a good attendance. There were but half a dozen bookmakers standing up, and as a consequence betting was not of the best, it being, in the bargain, difficult to get at them at all. There was no totalisator working, but one hears that one will be provided at about the time of the big meeting, on a bigger scale to be run by the Club, to the left of the main entrance where some wooden supports have gone up. A second change is noticed on entering the Paddock, the entrance to which is railed of in such a manner that Members go in at a different gate to the general public.

Details:—

FIRST NOVICE PLATE.—Distance—About 5 furlongs.

Mr. G. K's Brussels, 7st. 13lbs. (carried 8st. 6lbs.), W. Bray 1
Mr. Abdoola Mana's Tamim, 7st. 10lbs....Abdoola 2
Mr. Phil's Hullo, 8st. 2lbs.....Kamad 3
Mr. Noormahomed Begmahomed's Good Morning, 7st. 10lbs ..... A. Ferguson 4

ALSO RAN:—Hoodaib, 8st 11lbs; Martyn, 8st. 11lbs; Muzloom, 8st. 5lbs; Rajah Bahadur, 8st. 5lbs: Murhaba, 8st. 5lbs; Virtuous Boy, 8st. 5lbs; Diamond King, 8st. 5lbs; Spectator, 8st. 2lbs; Raffles, 7st. 13lbs; and Lord Kitchener, 7st. 7lbs.

BETTING.—Evens Raffles; 3 to 1 against Diamond King and Hullo; 4 to 1 Good Morning; 8 to 1 Tamim and Brussels; and 10 to 1 against the rest.

THE RACE.—Tamim was the earliest out of the gate, and followed by Brussels, Raffles and Hullo raced to the bend, where Brussels began to gain upon the leader. Up the distance a strong struggle was witnessed between the pair and in front of the stand Brussels passed Tamim and won by one and a half lengths. Hullo was third, one and a quarter length off, while Good Morning was a good fourth. Time—1min. 10secs.

Winner trained by Shaik Kassum.

SECOND NOVICE PLATE.—Distance—About 5 furlongs.

Mr. Goolam Hyder's Light, 8st. 5lbs.....Heeroo 1
Mr. G. K.'s Amani., 8st. 5lbs. (carried 8st. 6lbs.), W. Bray 2
Mr. Newton's Sanjakdar, 8st. 11lbs.....Yussuff 3
Mr. Pill's Fritz, 9st. 3lbs.....Kamad 4

ALSO RAN:—Begler Beg, 9st. 3lbs; Shimal, 9st; Surrender, 9st; Narsin, 8st. 11lbs; Afreed, 8st. 11lbs.; Fix, 8st. 11lbs; Turkish Flag III, 8st. 3lbs.; Selection, 7st. 10lbs; Orby, 7st. 7lbs; and Collector, 7st. 0lbs.

BETTING.—Evens Amani; 5 to 2 against Sanjakdar; 7 to 2 Afreed; 4 to 1 Frits and Orby; 6 to 1 Surrender, Light and Selection; and 10 to 1 the others.

THE RACE.—From a poor start, Collector on the outside led out followed by Sanjakdar and Amani and a furlong further Orby took charge of the field with Amani, Sanjakdar, Surrender, Shimal and Light lying next in the order of their names. At the bend Amani went up to the leader, who gradually dropped behind, and Light began to come up on the outside. Half way up the distance Light was level with the favourite and soon separating himself won comfortably by three-quarters of a length; half a length between Amani and Sanjakdar. Time—1min. 10secs.

Winner trained by Oomer Knan.

THE ARAB PONY TRIAL PLATE.—Distance—About 6 furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdas' Vedas, 8st. 12lbs.....Melsom 1
Mr. James' Salanic, 9st. 5lbs. .....Fisher 2
Mr. R.S. Forage's Saree, 8st. 7lbs.....A Ferguson 3
Aga S. Shah's Great Power, 8st. 12lbs.....Kamad 4

ALSO RAN:—Mutlag 8st. 12lbs.; Mudlool, 8st. 8lbs.; Rose, 8st. 7lbs.; Farick, 8st. 5lbs.; Disfigure, 8st. 2lbs. (carried 8st. 6lbs.); and Zir, 8st. 2lbs.; (carried 8st, 5lbs).

BETTING.—6 to 4 on Salanic; 4 to 1 against Vedas; 5 to 1 Great Power; 6 to 1 each Mutlag; Mudlool, Rose and Saree; and 10 to 1 the others.

THE RACE.—Vedas got away with a lead attended by Salanic and Zir and at the half-mile a clear four lengths separated the top-weight from the leader. Nearing the three furlongs Mutlag got into fourth place while Vedas's lead was reduced to three lengths. Up the straight Salanic looked like gaining upon the leader, but the latter held his opponent safe and won easily by three lengths; Saree coming well at the finish took third place a head off. Time—1min. 24 2/5 secs.

Winner trained by T. Kendall.

THE DECEMBER PLATE.—Distance—About 5 furlongs.

Aga S. Shah's Peria Doray, 8st. 2lbs. .....Kamad 1
Mrs. Artin A. Essay's Gunner, 8st. 8lbs. Heeroo 2
Mr. S. A. Waheed's Chevalier, 8st. 4lbs. ...Majeed 3
Mr. Vincent Clifford's Ashanti Gold, 8st. 4lbs., Fisher 4

ALSO RAN.—Vocalist 9st. 2lbs; Platoon, 8st. 8lbs; Child's Guide, 8st. 4lbs; and Lady Fucile 7st. 7lbs.

BETTING.—5 to 4 on Gunner; 2 to 1 against Peria Doray; 5 to 1 Vocalist and Ashanti Gold; 6 to 1 Lady Fucile and Child's Guide; and 8 to 1 Platoon and Chevalier.

THE RACE.—The favourite was the quickest away out of the barrier and showed the way to Peria Doray and Vocalist, with the rest in a bunch, Platoon being left. The order continued to the distance where Peria Doray was level with Gunner, and soon going ahead, won easily by one and three-quarters of a length; two lengths separated the placed horses. Time—1min. 4secs.

Winner trained by Ali Mahomed.

THE ARAB PLATE.—Distance—About 7 furlongs.

Mr. Newton's Lofan, 8st. 7lbs. ..... Hazza 1
Mr. Adil's Colaba, 7st 8lbs ..... Heeroo 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Chungiz, 8st. 11lbs. C. B. Mahomed 3
Mr. R. S. Forage's Safoog, 8st 10lbs. A. Ferguson 4

ALSO RAN.—Dhafer 8st. 11lbs.; Zargaum, 8st. 3lbs.; Alachfar, 8st. 7lbs.; Russam, 8st. 3lbs.; Urgent, 8st. 3lbs.; Balmoral 8st. 2lbs.; Desert King 8st 2lbs; Arab Sheik 8st 3lbs; M.V.O., 8st. 2lbs.; Devoi, 8st. 2lbs: Dardanelles 8st 2lbs; and Mannlicker 7st. 5lbs.

BETTING.—Evens Dhafer; 2 to 1 against Colaba, 4 to 1 Safoog and Mannlicker; 5 to 1 Chungiz; 6 to 1 Desert King and Arab Sheik; 8 to 1 and 10 to 1 the others.

THE RACE.—Lofan led out followed by Chungiz Desert King and Mannlicker and at the half mile Dhafer got into fourth place. Colaba coming strong at the bend was bumped by Lofan, and at the distance Dhafer on rails was gaining on the leader, but the latter closed on him, and in a strong finish, Colaba, who had overhauled Chungiz, was beaten by three-quarters of a length; the same distance divided the second and third. Safoog came fast with a late run, but had to be content with a fourth place. Time—1min. 39secs.

Winner trained by Yussuff.

An objection was laid by the owner of Colaba against Lofan for bumping at the bend, but was over-ruled by the Stewards.

THE LITTLE ARAB PLATE.—Distance—About 5 furlongs.

Mr. Adil's Zari, 9st.....Omerkhan 1
Mr. Kadoo bin Saheb's Hishan, 8st 5lbs... Evans 2
Mr. A. Abdoola's Real Blood, 9st .....Fisher 3
Mr. Moshin Abdul Aziz's Murzook, 8st 11lbs.....J. Taylor 4

ALSO RAN.—Sabah, 9st. 8lbs.; Lassa, 9s.; Saraband, 9st.; Happy Land, 8st. 13lbs.; Mudkoor 8st. 11lbs.; Sirur, 8st. 11lbs.; Godolphin, 8st. 8lbs. (carried 8st. 9lbs.); Fadil, 8st. 8lbs.; and Jalmood, 8st. 5lbs.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Happy Land and Hishan; 3 to 1 Murzook; 4 to 1 Real Blood; 6 to 1 Lassa, Zari and Sabah; and longer odds the others.

THE RACE.—Happy Land on the rails took up the leadership of the field as it got away out of the barrier, and followed by Hishan, Lassa and Zari raced up to the distance, where Hishan was level with the leader. Happy Land began to fall back and Zari and Real Blood were seen coming strong. Approaching the stand, Zari, on the outside, shot to the front, and overhauling Hishan, won by a length. Real Blood was third, half a length off. Time—1min. 9 4-5secs.

Winner trained by Oomer Khan.

THE AUCTION PLATE.—Distance—About ½ mile.

Mr. Adil's Plassy, (Rs. 1,100) 7st. 6lbs. (carried 7st. 8lbs.).....Heeroo 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Lailan, (Rs. 800) 8st. 7lbs C. B. Mahomed 2
Mr. A. Razak's Osborne, (Rs. 1,000) 8st. 7lbs. (carried 8st. 8lbs.) .....J. Taylor 3
Mr. Syed Naji's Sahoon, (Rs. 1,200) 8st. 4lbs. (carried 8st. 5lbs.).....Evans 4

ALSO RAN.—Dhanaa (Rs. 1,300), 8st. 2lbs. (carried 9st. 7lbs.); Voucher (Rs. 700), 7st. 9lbs.; Print Craft (Rs. 1,100), 7st. 6lbs.; Muddaries (Rs. 500), 7st. 6lbs.; Lanreate (Rs. 1,400), 7st. 4lbs. (carried 7st. 5lbs.); Sakhar (late Little John) (Rs. 1,100), 7st 11b. (carried 7st. 2lbs.); Collector (Rs. 1,000), 6st. 12lbs. (carried 6st. 13lbs.); Settler (Rs. 1,000). 6st. 11lbs. (carried 7st. 2lbs.)

BETTING.—6 to 4 against Plassy; 2 to 1 Muddaries; 3 to 1 Osborne and Sahoon; 5 to 1 Voucher; 6 to 1 Lailan and Print Craft; and 10 to 1 the others.

THE RACE.—Sahoon led out attended by Lailan and Plassy, and when at the distance Plassy passed the former followed by Osborne, Lailan seemed going strong in front, but a furlong from home Plassy drew level with him and in a punishing finish won by half a length, Osborne half a length further back just beating Sahoon. Time—55secs.

Winner trained by Oomer Khan.

There was no bid for the winner, who was entered for Rs. 1,100.

## BOMBAY HUNT.

The meet of the Bombay Foxhounds yesterday morning was at the village of Parla. The erection during the last few months of some large and very ugly native bungalows in the middle of the very field in which we have been accustomed to meet from time to time for years past, has completely changed the appearance of the whole place. The pathway through the paddy fields, a short cut which had erstwhile been found so handy, was discovered in the dim early morning light to be effectually blocked by a stone wall of commanding proportions. More than one regular follower of the chase was consequently somewhat at sea, as the twisting smelly lanes around the prehistoric chawls, with which the majority of the village is composed, rendered the finding of the place of meeting not as easy as hitherto. However, so long as the operations of the builder are confined to localities close to the railway, we need not fear that the hunting over the vale of Salsette will be much interfered with. Moving along the well known very narrow lane to the covert outside the village one experienced the inevitable crush, but the horses seemed to be better in hand or less excitable than has been the case on other occasions. Hounds took little time in informing us that a jackal was in the neighbourhood, and leaving the covert they rushed away over a long stretch of finely banked ricefields. Some of the banks have recently had wide ditches dug out all along them, and the combination of the bank and ditch necessitated a horse jumping big and strong to successfully negociate the obstacle. From these ricefields we arrive at the the open melon ground which lies at the foot of Chuckla Hill, but as good luck would have it the line taken by the jackal was along a cart track and we were therefore able to get across this very rough area of ground with comparative ease. Climbing up one side of the hill, we enter the thickly wooded Chuckla Groves, and the many cactus hedges which abound in this locality made excellent jumps for our horses. It is, however, always of advantage to ride through such close country with due caution, as the heavy branches of the trees, often by no means easy to see owing to their being covered with green leaves, not infrequently cause an accident. A lady and a gentleman yesterday morning both had occasion to regret the prevalence of the trees, but fortunately the falls did not damage the riders seriously, though a severe shaking is at any time very far from pleasant. Crossing Chuckla Lane the hunt is continued through the dry tank and over the Andheri Road into the famous Mango Tope. Some people rode straight through the tope, but the majority of the field were able to gallop along the Grange bunds, parallel with the tope. Owing, however, to the hounds bearing to the left they had to do the same, and skirting round the edge of Stacey's Tank rode through the far end of the mango orchard. Some of us kept to the valley on the right, but the uncut grass in this vicinity made the going distinctly blind. Pushing through the gap at Roberts' Corner, we enter the open Palm Woods, and getting on good terms with the hounds a most delightful and interesting chase is continued to a short distance from Goregaum station. The hounds held to the scent with the most praiseworthy tenacity and eventually were successful in bowling over the jackal in a open hedgerow. The run throughout had been over some of the best of our country. At no time did we get any bad melon ground nor unpleasant sharp stones. The pace through the Palm Woods was not at the same breakneck speed as the run of last Thursday, but perhaps it was a good thing for our horses, and besides many of us were able to watch with engrossing interest the admirable work performed by the Pack, owing to the pace being less severe. The brush was presented to Miss Forbes.

There will be a bye day on Tuesday the 15th instant. The meet will be at Irla, and those people coming out by the early morning train from Bombay should be careful to alight at Parla station, and see that their horses are sent to this station instead of to Santa Cruz.

JACKAL.

## BILLIARDS.

### A Good Exhibition.

A splendid exhibition of the game was seen on Saturday at Pyrke's Saloon when Fred Weiss attempted to give Mr. W. E. Young 700 in 1,000. Both players were in splendid form, scoring well at almost every visit, and, throughout, the play was most attractive. The amateur is now well-known in the town and played up to his reputation, so that though it was a desperate finish he kept in front and won by the narrow margin of 1,000 to 964.

During the game Weiss put up two three-figure breaks, his best being 239, a fine bit of his usual careful all-round play. Mr. Young's best was 50, also a splendid effort up to the best amateur form.

The professional's breaks were:—40, 69, 57, 239, 49, 50, 50, 30, 54, 57, 84 and 110; Mr. Young's 10, 10, 12, 12, 14, 14, 16, 16, 17, 19, 19, 19, 50 and 18.

To-night Mr. Weiss gives a demonstration of the oval table, which should be particularly interesting.

## YACHT CLUB RACES.

There was a really nice breeze on Saturday, the best so far this season and a fine afternoon's sport was enjoyed by all.

Only Eileen and Turquoise were out in A class, Melody being an absentee through being rammed by Turquoise at her moorings early in the week, and Sapphire not being entered.

Eileen tried to get on the weather of Turquoise coming up to the line but the latter judiciously luffed her at the right moment so that she could not clear the schooner and had to wear round. Turquoise had the line to herself and went off with a clear lead. With only two in the race there was naturally little interest in the proceedings from a spectators point of view. Eileen soon got past the smaller boat and went away steadily from her in spite of various minor mishaps to gear. She seemed overdone with canvas at times and leaked pretty heavily but had no difficulty in giving Turquoise the small allowance prescribed by the scale for fresh wind; and won with a couple of minutes to spare, which was distinctly hard on Turquoise.

All five turned out in B class, Erin being first away. Pixie soon took the lead but Erin and Trixie held on to her all the way to Tucker Beacon. It was a close reach back and Pixie did little more than hold her own having less than two minutes lead at the schooner. Erin was next with Trixie and Mannikin almost dead level, close behind her. It was a dead run to the Mark buoy and Pixie went away at a great pace while Erin drew away from Trixie, the latter dropping Mannikin. Poor Peewit was distinctly unhappy in the fresh breeze but toiled a long doggedly in the rear in true sporting spirit.

It was a long hard beat home and both Pixie and Erin left the others, sailing a close and hard race all the way home. Mannikin had more wind than she wanted and was glad to discard her topsail but even then was not at her best. Pixie did all she knew but could not get away from Erin, the latter sailing in greatly improved form and winning a well deserved victory by a couple of minutes.

Trixie was next to arrive and went about smartly just where she could not fetch in. She bore away and luffed again trying to make up her mind but hesitated too much and was lost having to indulge in the manœuvre of wehring ship to clear the schooner at all. She then made up her mind finally that she did not want to finish at all and went off home.

Mannikin was next in but could not save her time for second place on Pixie, Peewit at this time was just visible in the distance, rolling like a porpoise but was not in in time to be timed.

Eight started in C class, Maud being scratched and her crew turning over to Sitara Jean was late away from her moorings and was incontinently disqualified. Clutha was away first with Lapwing in her usual berth at the weather and of line Sitara went away before the wind like a steamer making a beeline for Tucker Beacon while the rest spread out fan-wise, Lapwing keeping closest in shore followed by Coralie and Tomtit. Sitara had a long lead at the beacon, Lapwing just getting there before Clutha, some way behind. Lapwing went a bit wide and Clutha was tempted to try and cut her out but found it would not do at the last minute and in getting clear unfortunately touched the beacon with her boom and thus spoiled her sport for the afternoon. Tomtit, Coralie, Curlew and Valkyrie came a long all in a bunch. It was a close reach back and Lapwing made a little on Sitara, also getting away from Tomtit and the rest. Sitara was less than a minute a head at the schooner, Lapwing being next. Coralie was third, then Tomtit, Valkyrie and Curlew.

Running down to North Karanja spinnakers were tried but were really not much use, Lapwing doing better after stowing hers and closing a little more on Sitara. Tomtit got past Coralie and Curlew had a mishap and gave up.

Lapwing was without the lady member of her crew for once in a way and being shorthanded was some time in getting in her sheets for the beat. As soon as she got going she at once began to get on terms with Sitara and steadily weathered out on her. Eileen up to windward proved a share to both Lapwing and Tomtit, as not being aware of her water logged condition they took her as a guide for the homeward turn and thus overstood. Sitara and Coralie calculated it better and the four had a desperate race home. Lapwing being short of live ballast had hard work keeping going and Tomtit slowly drew up on her. Sitara was going great guns to leeward and as the three drew in shore they got closer and closer to each other till just before the schooner was reached when Tomtit caught Lapwing and all three were actually in line abreast. Lapwing hung Grimly on to the weather berth and was the first to turn at the schooner Sitara turning outside. Tomtit had dropped back a length out of Lapwings lee and the latter having left her just room to get between her and the schooner she came round with a rush and made a desperate effort to get the gun. It was as near as possible a dead heat but Lapwing got Tomtit's wind as she came up to the line and just pulled it off by a few feet. Sitara was a few yards away and then came Coralie going like a destroyer all four finishing within half a minute. Valkyrie was not far off but Coralie had the first prize safe in her locker, Valkyrie was second and Sitara third on the handicap after as fine a race as any one could wish to see.

The following races sailed on Saturday:—

A. CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

| Name of Boats. | Allowances. | Entered by | Time of Arrival. | Corrected Times. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M S | | H M S | H M S |
| Eileen IV.. | Scr | N N Wadia ... | 5 27 5 | 1 57 5 |
| Turquoise... | 7 54 | J W Stokes & W Darling ... | 5 37 6 | 1 59 12 |

Course No 1 + 42 = 10·7 miles. Wind N.-W. Strength Fresh. 1st Prize won by Eileen IV.—Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

B. CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-50 p. m.

| Name of Boats. | Allowances. | Entered by | Time of Arrival. | Corrected Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M S | | H M S | H M S |
| Erin ..... | 6 28 | Officers, 116th Mahrattas ..... | 5 55 29 | 2 9 1 |
| Trixie..... | 5 39 | Officers, Royal Scots ..... | Did not finish | |
| Pixie ..... | Scr | E Y Watson & J E Aspinwall ..... | 5 51 6 | 2 11 6 |
| Mannikin.. | 6 28 | Officers, R. A. ... | 6 4 29 | 2 18 1 |
| Peewit ... | 8 53 | Ducan Fraser ... | Not timed | |

Course No. 29+42 = 9·7 miles.—Wind N.-W. Strength Fresh. 1st Prize won by Erin and 2nd Prize won by Pixie. Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

TOMTIT CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-40 p.m.

| Name of Boats. | Allowances. | Entered by | Time of Arrival. | Corrected Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M S | | H M S | H M S |
| Tomtit ... | 1 30 | Capt H Glosser | 5 36 39 | 1 55 9 |
| Coralie ... | 8 15 | Col H Mead ... | 5 37 3 | 1 48 48 |
| Maud ... | 1 30 | Officers, 8 E ... | Did not Start | |
| Clutha ... | 3 45 | J J Welch ..... | Gave up | |
| Lapwing... | Scr | Capt R S J Gillespie, R E ... | 5 36 35 | 1 56 35 |
| Curlew ... | 5 15 | C A Wordsworth | Gave up | |
| Sitara ... | 7 30 | Wardlaw Milne | 5 36 48 | 1 49 18 |
| Jean .....10 30 | | C N Moberley.. | Disqualified | |
| Valkyrie... | 8 15 | R Walker ..... | 5 39 32 | 1 51 17 |

Course No. 29 + 14 = 9 miles. Wind N.-W. Strength Fresh. 1st Prize won by Coralie, 2nd Prize won by Sitara and 3rd Prize won by Valkyrie.—Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

## CRICKET.

### THE OLD CYRUS CRICKET CLUB VS. THE MARATHA HIGH SCHOOL.

The cold season match of the Old Cyrus Cricket Club was played with the Maratha High School Cricket Club yesterday. The Old Cyrus won the toss and scored 91, the Maratha High School making 34 runs.

The highest scores of the Old Cyrus Cricket Club are as follows:—

M. S. Shroff 16, M R Wadia 13, F. F. Kanga 11, S. Mistry 10, Minocherhony 11.

The highest scores of the Maratha High School are as follows:—

Anandker 16; Morwale, 7.

The Old Cyrus Cricket Club won the match by 57 runs.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## HIGH COURT.

### PARSI CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

### Suit for a Divorce.

ON Saturday the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar presided at a sitting of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court to hear the suit filed by Manekji Dadabhai Jilla against his wife Bai Aimai for a divorce on the ground of adultery with Framji Sorabji Bhatrena, the co-defendant. Mr. R. B. Paymaster appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the first defendant, while Mr. P. K. Motiwalla appeared for the second defendant.

The following delegates assisted his Lordship in the trial:—

Mr. Bomanji Dinshah Petit, foreman; Mr. Cowasji Byramji Divecha, Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Messrs Merwanji Manekji Cama, Framji Dorabji Panday, Jamsetji Bamanji Wadia, Nowroji Jehangir Camadia, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., Messrs K. R. Cama, Dadabhai Merwanji Jejeebhoy, and Framroz Rustomji Joshi.

The plaintiff stated that he was married to the first defendent Aimai, in Bombay on the 4th June, 1905, in accordance with the rites and ceremonies of the Parsi religion and custom. For about a year after the marriage the plaintiff and defendant lived in a house in Bomanji Lane, and have had no issue of the marriage. Some months after the marriage, the first defendant formed an intimacy with one Curseiji Jamasji, a Parsi priest, who was living in the same house as the plaintiff, and misconducted herself until about eighteen months ago, when the priest died. The first defendant used frequently to visit her mother's house at Chira Bazar in spite of the plaintiff's objecting to her doing so, and she contracted friendship with the second defendant and misconducted herself with him and other persons. She frequently quarrelled with the plaintiff and ultimately left his house in October 1906, and they had not been on good terms since, nor had the plaintiff any access to her. On the 24th February last, she gave birth to a male child at the Cama Hospital. The child was still living but the plaintiff denied paternity of the child.

The second defendant, in his defence, stated that he was for some time a boarder with Kuverbai, the first defendant's mother, and as such he paid her Rs. 22 per month; and he left her house about eight months afterwards and was now residing at Grant Road. He denied any intimacy with the first defendant.

The delegates found upon the evidence that the first defendant had misconducted herself with some person or persons unknown, in consequence whereof she had given birth to a child, and that the plaintiff was entitled to the relief claimed by him in the suit.

His Lordship passed a decree nisi for dissolution of marriage, the plaintiff being at liberty to apply for a decree absolute after three months. Suit dismissed as against the second defendant. No order as to costs.

### MURDER OF A BOY ON AN ISLAND.

### Interesting to Anthropologists.

THE Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, sitting on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, have disposed of the appeals of Rama Mulhari Shadu Tukaram, and Kisson Tukaram, Bhils, who were convicted by Mr. Varley Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, of the murder of Vithu Ramji, eleven years of age, on an island of the Godaveri, in Taluka Capargaon, on the 21st October last. The Sessions Judge sentenced accused 1 and 2 to death, and No. 3 to transportation for life. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. K. A. Padhye, Pleader, appeared for the accused.

The boy had gone to graze cattle on the island. According to the confession made by the first accused, he was called by the other two accused, and told to find out a person with ornaments on him. He said, there was Ramji carpenter's boy Vithu. They told him to bring the boy to them, and a razor. He brought both. They were seated in a thick part of jungle, where was a prickly-pear bush. No. 3 gagged the boy with a dhotar cloth, No. 2 inflicted a deep gash on his throat with the razor, and when the boy bawled out, he inflicted another gash on the abdomen, from which the bowels protruded. No. 1 held the legs of the boy. No. 2 took out the silver "Kada" from the body and gave it to No. 1 to sell, and told him to give him the money. No. 1 hid the ornaments in the burial ground, from which he produced it to the Police when ordered.

Search was made after the missing boy, but it proved fruitless. In the second search, No. 1 pretended of being possessed of a spirit, and he guided the crowd of searchers to where the body of the boy lay. The Sessions Judge remarked that the island was half-a-mile long and half as much broad. The evidence supplied by No. 1 was unbiassed and very remarkable. His condition was of interest to anthropologists. The Judge could not say whether, like the man in the Bible, he was "possessed of the devil," or was subject to the Sibyline afflatus, mentioned in Virgil's Æneid; but the seizure was a sudden one. Were the Court to act on the uniform practice of the Bombay High Court he would have to acquit Nos. 2 and 3 to get corroborative evidence; but acting on an Allahabad decision, he sentenced the accused as above. To acquit Nos. 2 and 3 would have been monstrous in his opinion.

Their Lordships confirmed the sentence of death on No. 1; but they ordered the acquittal of Nos. 2 and 3, on the ground that the accomplice's confession, on which they had been convicted, was uncorroborated by independent evidence.

### A WRIT OF "HABEAS CORPUS."

ON Saturday, on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar heard the arguments in the matter of the rule nisi for a writ of "habeas corpus" granted to Sherbanoo, widow of Mahomedbhoy Hassam, against her brother-in-law Ladhabhoy, and his grandmother Ajbai, to produce before the Court her minor son Ibrahim and to give him into her custody on the ground that she was his natural guardian.

Mr. Inverarity, with the Hon. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs Little and Co., appeared for the petitioner. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs Matubhoy Jamietram and Madon appeared for the two respondents Ladhabhoy and Ajbai.

In Ladhabhoy's affidavit, it was stated that Ibrahim, the minor, was born on 12th July 1903. The minor's father Mahomedbhoy died on 27th November last. In his will, dated 5th November, he stated: "I recommend my executor Ladhabhoy Hassam to keep with him my son Ibrahim, who is now of the age of six years, and he should be maintained and educated properly, and my executors and trustees shall spend Rs. 30 for the same every month." On 28th September, 1906, Sherbanoo left her husband's house. The joint property of Mahomedbhoy and Ladhaboy was not one lakh of rupees but would come to about Rs. 15,000 as Mahomedboy's share, after the payment of the debts, and adjustment of accounts. Ladhabhoy had no son; the boy was fond of his great-grandmother Ajbai.

Sherbanoo said that she was residing with her parents and her uncle Ibrahim Mahomedbhoy Rowji, in the latter's bungalow in Dabholkar Road. Ajbai was on very bad terms with her.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

## SMALL CAUSES COURT.

### SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

### Resale of Goods.

AT the Small Causes Court, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, has disposed of a case in which the plaintiff Framji Muncherji Madon, of Messrs F. M. Madon and Co., sued Gokuldas Damodar and others trading in Mulji Jetha market in the name and style of Mooraji Kalliyanji, for damages sustained by reason of defendants' failure to pay for and take delivery of goods indented for by them. Mr. K. Suntoke appeared for the plaintiff, the defendants being represented by Messrs Kavasji Setna and Ardeshir S. Davar.

The allegation of the plaintiff was that, by an order in writing, defendants requested plaintiff to purchase and ship on account ten cases of white shirtings of forty yards each on certain terms. Subsequently it was arranged that the quantity should be increased to thirty cases. The first shipment of eight cases was made and the invoice in respect of the same was forwarded to the defendants, who accepted the same. Though defendants were called upon to take delivery of the said goods, they failed to do so and plaintiff resold the same on defendants' account and at their risk as provided for by the indent. In spite of demands defendants have failed to pay the same. Plaintiff therefore prayed for judgment for Rs. 1,340 for the damages. Amongst other defences raised at the hearing, it was pleaded that the order for the pieces of twenty yards had been cancelled and that the shipments not being of six to seven cases at a time at an interval of two weeks, the plaintiff has failed to perform his part of the contract.

In the course of a long judgment the learned Chief Judge, after discussing on the course of negotiations leading up to the final order, observed that the defendants had admittedly taken delivery of the first shipment of five cases of goods. Although they say they did so to oblige the plaintiff there was no suggestion of this anywhere in the correspondence, and the Judge found that defendants have by their conduct accepted the conditions set forth in the contract. Regarding the resale of the goods, the Judge remarked that he found it proved on evidence that defendants had seen plaintiff's man and asked him to wait, saying they would take delivery of the goods. On the authority of "Ogle versus Earivane," the Judge held that this constituted an extension of the time for the performance of the contract. On the 8th May plaintiff sent final notice and received a reply next day declining to take delivery. The resale occurred in June last. No doubt the market for these goods may be slack but there is no evidence of what the rates were in those months. The plaintiff must do what he can to save the defendants from loss but he cannot sell till after the lapse of a reasonable time and an immediate sale is only justifiable in the case of perishable articles. In the absence of evidence to show the state of the market in May and June, the Judge said he cannot hold the resale was so late as to cause damage to the defendants, which plaintiff with reasonable care might have avoided. In these circumstance the Judge allowed the resale price of Rs. 1,340 as the measure of damages.

## POLICE COURT

### DISTURBANCE IN THE WORKHOUSE.

AT the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. Dastur on Saturday Inspector Finan charged Walter Trevor, George Wentworth, Robert Jarman, Daniel Brodly, ex-soldiers, kept in the Workhouse prior to being deported, with assaulting a public servant, mischief and damaging Government property.

The complaint was that on Saturday the 5th instant Mr. Cooke, Warder of the Workhouse, found that the accused had not returned to their rooms until evening. He reported the matter to the Governor of the Workhouse, who told him not to give them admittance when they returned. Some time after that the accused turned up at the gate and knocked. They were refused admittance. The accused threatened to scale the wall or break open the door. The Warder again reported the matter to the Governor and the accused were let in on their undertaking not to create any disturbance. The accused after they were admitted entered the Warder's room and demanded the name of the man who told him that they were absent. The Warder said he himself found it out. The accused then threatened to assault him but he cleared out by the assistance of one Campbell, an inmate of the Workhouse. The accused then began smashing the furniture in the room and became very boisterous. Police was called in and the accused were arrested.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced the first accused to for four months', the second to two months' and the third and the fourth to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

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IT is not to be wondered at, says the "Court Journal" that man, seeing women treating him generally as a creature of no importance, unworthy of such privileges of citizenship as have hitherto been his, is beginning to lose such rags and tatters of chivalry as were possible in this age of hustle and rivalry.

# HIGH COURT.—DEC. 14.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

13-08 Payne and Co Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam vs The Union Marine Insurance Co Ld Craw

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, DEC. 14, 1908.


## AMERICAN ATHLETIC GRUMBLES.

THE Amateur Athletic Association of England have issued and distributed a very serious statement answering the curious assertions of a section of the American Press in regard to the conduct of the Olympic Games at the Franco-British Exhibition. These allegations, the Association describe roundly, as unfair and untrue. Nevertheless the Secretaries would not have deemed it necessary to notice them but for the attitude adopted by prominent American officials present at the Games, and the issue of a pamphlet written by one of them. There is nothing halting in the emphasis with which the Amateur Athletic Association refute the charges brought against their conduct. The Hon'ble J. B. McCabe, who represented the United States as Commissioner at the Olympic Games and whose views the *Boston Globe* of August 26 published, is the first delinquent with whom the Association deal. He stated that the Association drew the heats to suit the British, that they had green slips to represent English athletes and white slips for all others. The result, he averred, of not putting all these slips into a hat and drawing them was that the Englishmen got all "walk-overs," and when "we protested no attention was paid to us." To this the Amateur Athletic Association replies that the heats were drawn on the usual method, of which the Comité d'Honneur was fully informed. All heats, outside preliminary heats, were drawn in conjunction with an American member of the above Comité, except the draw for the team and Marathon races, and these were drawn by a Swedish member whose signed statement is in the hands of the Association. "No green slips were ever used and the statement made is a deliberate lie." Another charge that "some of the officials actually swore at our men" is characterised simply as "absolutely untrue." In regard to the 400 Metres race and the disqualification of Carpenter, the Hon. Mr. McCabe says that some of the Englishmen actually pulled Taylor off the track by force. This is denied *in toto*, and the statement, dated August 15, of Mr. Percy Fisher, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Association, with the evidence then given by all the umpires, judges and the referee on the race, is quoted in full in refutation of this new charge. Re the Marathon race, two men are said to have hit Hayes when he was coming to the tape. The reply here is short and conclusive: "This is a disgraceful falsehood." In the Tug-of-War the English team are stated to have worn specially prepared shoes of a type prohibited by the rules. Here again a categorical denial is offered. The shoes or boots worn were precisely according to pattern allowed.

The opinions of Mr. E. J. Sullivan, President of the Amateur Athletic Union of America, appeared in the same paper. He lumped the Olympic Games officials in one contemptuous phrase as "the most prejudiced and unfair in the world." The A. A. A. simply remark that not one of the twenty other nations that took part in the Games ever lodged a complaint or a protest against the conduct of the officials. Quite the contrary, letters and congratulations poured in expressing approval and appreciation of the generous treatment accorded the competitors. A pamphlet published on September 8 by Mr. Gustavus T. Kirby, an American member of the Comité d'Honneur, contains a list of points complained of by the American Committee, such as accepting the entry of the Canadian, T. Longboat, the refusal to permit Mr. Sherman to compete in the long jump because of some technical objection, and the system of running field events in sections dividing the athletes up for competition, some in the afternoons and some in the mornings, from one take off and some from another. To all these and other small technical objections, sufficient answers are given that should certainly satisfy reasonable objectors. The replies show how difficult it was to satisfy every one while bringing off so many events for each of which a large field competed, and how every rule was given the widest interpretation, compatible with its strict observance in order to defer to the wishes of foreign competitors. Mr. Kirby retails at length a conversation which he states he held with the referee in the 400 Metres race immediately after the "No Race" decision was notified. Mr. David Scott Duncan, sole referee in the race, and member of many Athletic Associations, denies that he had any conversation whatever with any American officials before or after the decision. The *San Francisco Chronicle* and other papers took up the tale, the former stating that "the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will break off athletic relations with the British Amateur Athletic Association because of the spirit shown by the Britons towards the American athletes in the Olympic Games. . . . As soon as Barton S. Meeks returns from abroad a meeting will be held and final action taken." This is the very American member of the Comité d'Honneur who assisted in the drawing of heats in the races at the Olympic Games. The A.A.A. modestly responds to this flapping of the eagle's wings by observing that there are no athletic relations to break off, for the A. A. A. has always respectfully declined the proposals of the A. A. U. to enter into a mutual working agreement.

The *Times'* New York correspondent, writing on November 18, does not attempt to throw a diplomatic dash of oil on the troubled waters, though he autocratically and somewhat late in the day says that "no good is to be accomplished by renewing the controversy on your (English) side." He accounts for the whole trouble over the Olympic Games disagreement by saying that the number of Irish-American members in the United States athletic organisations create a hostile spirit towards England in the bodies, that, in fact, "the British athletes at the Stadium competed with Irishmen, not with Americans." It might be of use in this connection to know whether Carpenter was Irish or American, for it was over the 400 Metres race that the real falling-out occurred. However, contentions may end, this correspondent has seen enough to believe that a sentiment has been evoked among American citizens and athletes of the better type that contests should be conducted in future under the direction of an international union in which "the interest and influence of persons of the highest standing on both sides of the Atlantic" should be enlisted. That would undoubtedly create an atmosphere of confidence from which insular prejudice and spread-eagleism might be equally eliminated, and which would be far more exhilarating for the competitors to run in. It seems too pitiful that what was intended as a cheerful programme of Games between the Nations should tail off in a sordid dispute between two English-speaking Amateur Athletic Associations on opposite shores of the great Atlantic Ocean.

**SLEEPING SICKNESS.**

THE "Glossina palpalis" having been identified beyond the remotest possibility of even scientific doubt, has now become the object of an offensive and defensive Anglo-German Agreement and Protocol which were signed in all due form by Sir Edward Grey and Prince Metternich on behalf of their respective Governments on October 27, and issued between the dull blue covers of a Blue Book by the Foreign Office on the 19th of November. The Agreement provides that, the better to combat the Sleeping Sickness, the transmission of which disease to man seems to be the life-work of the "Glossina palpalis," steps are to be taken by the British and German Governments in their possessions in East Africa, to prevent natives "suffering, or suspected on reasonable grounds to be suffering, from Sleeping Sickness" from passing from one territory into the other. Medical examination of natives travelling from German into British territory and "vice versa" is decreed. If any are found suffering from the fell disease, they may be detained or segregated by the Power in whose territory they have been declared infected. Moreover, if any area is found to be infected, all native subjects of either Power are to be prevented from entering it, and such infected area is to be mutually notified without loss of time. Segregation camps are to be established in convenient sites on either sides of the boundaries for the detention and care of natives attacked by Sleeping Sickness and of those who have been in danger of infection. The recommendation that will be more acceptable and will certainly cause least friction is that all practicable means must be adopted for the destruction in both territories of crocodiles and other migratory animals which may be reasonably suspected of being a source of aliment to the "Glossina palpalis." A crocodile may so very justly be more than suspected of many other active forms of crime against mankind that killing him and all his family will be an undoubted advantage from every point of view except that of the minute "Glossina" whose rights after all are wrongs to the whole riverside population. The two-sided Agreement binds both Powers for a term of three years from January the First 1909 and it will remain in force for further periods of one year unless either England or Germany denounce it six months before the expiration of the year.

The Protocol contains only two points to be observed by the contracting Powers, but they are important ones. The medical officers and officials in charge of concentration camps on both sides are advised to visit each other to discuss their experience of Sleeping Sickness, and in the districts where the disease exists, every effort must be made to find out what migratory animals nourish the "Glossina palpalis" and local measures must be taken to exterminate such animals or to move them on from infected regions. Domestic animals are, however, to be spared as far as is possible. War is thus declared against this elusive "Glossina," which has had a long innings in East Africa, where it finds, be it in German or in British territory, suitable nourishment for the full development of its evil system. How far it can be prevented from taking the successive steps that culminate in conveying the Sleeping Sickness to man, without apparently lowering the excellence of its own constitution in any degree, is a nice question the solution of which demands much courage and, we fear, many victims before it is reached. If it be true, as many who have studied the disease aver, that its seeds may remain for years dormant in the human subject, it will be doubly difficult to detect the future victim in time to segregate him and prevent his becoming the means of communicating the disease to his fellow creatures. The medical men who bravely faced all the risks involved in tracing this most fatal and mysterious of illnesses to its source deserve the greatest praise. The action of the two Governments most interested in the health of the East African tracts where the Sleeping Sickness has too long prevailed is the direct outcome of their heroic attitude. No doubt many more doctors will be found ready to man the segregation camps and observe and palliate the ravages of the disease in the hope of conquering it finally and saving the lives of the inhabitants at the risk of their own.

**PROTECTION AGAINST MOSQUITOES.**

Now that an official enquiry has been set on foot to complete the natural history of the mosquito, that pest may settle down for a peaceful twelve months, at least, of steady business. It cannot be supposed that the Commission will try to devise new methods of destruction, for this branch of the subject has been so thoroughly developed in other countries, from tropical to temperate, that such a course could only be regarded as waste of time. Still, one would think that the public fountains might be drained when not playing, that weeds might be removed from tanks so as to give the fish an opportunity to deal with the nymphæ of the mosquito, and that the reckless breeding of mosquitoes should be put on the list of punishable nuisances. Much has been said and written about the extirpation of this pest in various countries, but, curiously, no mention is made of restrictive rules applying to the inhabitants who might neglect reasonable precautions to prevent the growth of the mosquito. Without these the most careful man may find all his precautions upset by the carelessness of any neighbour living within the migratory distance of the anopheles. No one seems yet to know if the bite of one infected mosquito will transmit malarial fever to a healthy person, but as a well-founded belief exists as to the protective influence of a good mosquito curtain, the attention of the public should be constantly directed to this the only certain protection at present within their reach. A curtain imperfectly tucked in, or containing one hole, seems to be no better than none at all. It should be of good quality, of sufficient size and bordered with about nine inches of muslin at the bottom. The top should be of net, as the curtain offers a good deal of resistance to the passage of light currents of air, and often makes all the difference between comfort and discomfort on a hot night. It interferes with ventilation to such an extent that a camp cot may be overturned in a light breeze by the effect of the wind on the curtain. Security from the mosquito at night may be obtained with the greatest certainty by the use of a net made of rhea or ramie fibre which is three and a half times stronger than cotton and is of extraordinary durability, as vouched for by those who were clothed with it during the Boer War. The fibre is used for all purposes where unusual strength and durability are necessary, as in fishing lines and nets, harness sewing twine, racing sails for yachts, fine lace, &c., It is also made into under and outer clothing and tent cloth for travellers. The demand for the fibre being always greater than the supply, a mosquito net of ramie will naturally cost more than one of cotton, but the difference, when compared with the loss of time, and other expenses arising from an attack of malaria, is not worth regarding.

COUNT LUXBURG is expected at Calcutta at the end of December and the Chahajah Kumar of Sikkim in the middle of the month.

THE Calcutta Improvement Scheme has to go Home to the Secretary of State before the Bill introducing it can be passed by the Bengal Council. So it is not now likely to be brought in this winter.

THE three Bengalees arrested at Tuticorin at the time of Sir Andrew Fraser's departure have been brought to Madras and lodged in the Egmore lock-up. They will be sent on to Calcutta at once.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—November 1906, Rs. 11,84,47,000,; November 1907, Rs. 14.49,33,000; November 1908, Rs. 9,85,77,000.

# FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

## ANOTHER KAISER INTERVIEW.

### The Invasion of England.

### CONTINENTAL OPINION ON LORD ROBERTS' WARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, NOVEMBER 28.

IT would almost appear as if some malign fate were constantly striving to set Germany and England by the ears and prevent the growth of a better feeling between them. The storm aroused by the revelations of the Imperial interview published by the "Daily Telegraph" were pretty well subsiding in Germany when the advent of another political cyclone even still more gravely affecting Anglo-German relations was signalled, this time from New York where two (yellow) papers the "New York World" and "New York American" published substantially identical summaries of an article contributed to the "Century Magazine" by Dr. W. Hale, the well-known clergyman, traveller and writer, detailing the declarations made to him by the Kaiser in an interview granted to the latter on board the Imperial Yacht "Hohenzollern" off Bergen in Norway on July 19 last. The account of this interview was to have appeared in the "Century Magazine" very shortly after the unfortunate publication of the Imperial revelations by the "Daily Telegraph" but in view, no doubt, of the terrible 'fracas' created by the latter, most strenuous efforts were made by the German Foreign Office to suppress it although at the last moment when a large number of copies had already passed through the Press. They were successful, for the issue was stopped and the interview did not appear, no less a sum than £10,000 being, it is said, paid as compensation to the the "Century" proprietors. But although the "Century" is itself a magazine of the highest repute in every way, New York journalism, as is well known, does not count "reserve" among its conspicuous qualities and many American papers will publish anything of the highly spiced sensational order, undeterred by any considerations of public or private weal. Hence, when people heard that a number of copies had been printed before the order for suppression was executed, it was immediately asked were all the suppressed printed copies, and also all the proofs accounted for. In point of time the interview with Dr. W. Hale preceded that given by the Emperor to an ex-Diplomatist for the "Daily Telegraph" and although the accuracy of the versions published by the "New York World" is strongly denied by Dr. Hale and all the particulars given therein are semi-officially declared in Berlin to be baseless inventions from beginning to end, yet there is a growing belief in Berlin as well as in New York that it will eventually prove impossible to keep the authentic text a secret. In the first place the Kaiser certainly did grant an interview of several hours to Dr. Hale on board the "Hohenzollern." Why then should the German Government later on show itself so desperately anxious to suppress publication notwithstanding that the Emperor must have originally authorised the appearance of the interview in the "Century"? The same failure to realise the tremendous effect of certain statements may have affected the Imperial judgment in this case as in that of the interview published by the "Daily Telegraph," but apparently the German Foreign Office saw, before it was too late, the mischief that would be done by the publication of the Hale article and so intervened. In consequence of Dr. Hale's repudiation of its version of the interview the "New York World" has published a facsimile of a proof-slip containing the article which it declared had been submitted to the author. The proof-slip bore marginal corrections in what was alleged to be Dr. Hale's handwriting. The "World" also printed an affidavit of the reporter declaring that not one word appeared that Dr. Hale had not read before returning the interview to him. The New York correspondent of the London "Times" has had a conversation with Dr. Hale in which the latter declared that in writing the words 'This is all wrong' opposite a particular passage in the proof-slip of the "World's" version, as shewn in the "World's" photographed facsimile, he meant to describe the whole of the alleged interview inaccurate and not merely one portion of it. The incident cannot yet be regarded as closed unfortunately, though all lovers of international peace and good-will cherish hope that further evil developments may be arrested, so much mischief having already been done by the "Daily Telegraph" publication. Strongly actuated by this feeling myself I originally intended to ignore, if possible, this matter of the second Kaiser interview but I now feel bound to indicate 'pro memoria' the substance of the alleged revelations made in New York regarding it. It is stated that the Kaiser was in a better mood against England whom he declared to be a traitor to the white man's cause. The 'Yellow Peril' appeared to be an obsession of His Majesty. England, he predicted, would ultimately lose some of her colonies through her treaty with Japan. She was the renegade mother country. Japan, the Kaiser declared, was fomenting an insurrection in India but Germany and the United States would find a solution of the Eastern question. They intended to divide the East against itself by becoming the recognised friends of China. Every statesman now realised that Russia in her struggle with Japan was fighting the white man's cause though fighting it miserably. He believed that America would be forced to fight Japan within ten years hence. The Kaiser throughout the interview poured a steady stream of criticism upon England. I have omitted some of the statements attributed to His Majesty and have confined myself to the more salient points which, extraordinary as they may appear as Imperial utterances destined for publication in an American magazine, harmonize well enough with views expressed at times by the Kaiser in moments of expansion when conversing with foreign officers and personages of distinction.

The debate in the British House of Lords, this week upon the defence of Great Britain from foreign invasion, and the adoption by a large majority of the resolution proposed by Lord Roberts and slightly modified by Lord Lansdowne, have again revived on the Continent the question of England's military unpreparedness. The German view, taking it generally, is that the invasion of Britain though difficult is by no means to be regarded as impracticable—still less impossible. Germany, however, entertains no such project and it is considered that the action of Lord Roberts at the present juncture in designating Germany as the Power against whom England has most reason to be on guard can have no other effect than that of increasing the distrust and bad blood already existing between the two nations.

A high military personage, not named, writing to the "Berlin Tageblatt," admits that the landing of 200,000 men in Britain with equipment, commissariat etc, etc., in face of only a portion of the British fleet would be no child's play, but possibly not out of the question. Even if the German fleet was only in the proportion of one to three ships as compared with the British, who knows, says the "Tageblatt's" correspondent, to what extent this numerical superiority on the British side might not be counterbalanced by greater reliability, better discipline and more efficiency under fire on the part of the German naval personnel? There was also the problem of how the monsters of the "Dreadnought" type would behave at some critical moment or the other. Once a landing was effected, however, the German authority believes that the scheme of invasion could not fail of realisation, for the invaders would hold London the head of England at their mercy and dictate their terms from the British capital to any fleet that might arrive after their landing in order to destroy them. The "Reichsbote" (Conservative) regards the Lords' Debate and the resolution adopted as indicating hostile designs on the British side against Germany.

Colonel Gadke, the distinguished German military critic—by no means Anglophil be it said—refuses to believe that England could afford to create a really effective militia of one million men such as Lord Roberts advocated in his speech in the Lords. Nor does Colonel Gadke regard an invasion of England by 200,000 French or Germans (and no less a force would suffice) as feasible unless the command of the North Sea could be maintained up to the final defeat of England.

The French papers which have always deplored England's military weakness as seriously detracting from her value as an ally in case of emergency, now express this view with more insistence and directness than ever. The "Temps" speaks of the British army in the state to which it has now been reduced as 'derisoire' and reminds England that it was not at Trafalgar but at Waterloo that Napoleon succumbed. One eminent French statesman has stated to the Paris correspondent of the London "Times" that if France were attacked by an adversary with superior numbers, England, in order to maintain the British position as an Imperial and commercial Power, would have to help her with not less than 200,000 men—60,000 trained troops which is all that England would at present have available for the support of France on land would not be enough. Another eminent diplomatist referring to the recent danger of war which so suddenly arose out of the Casablanca incident, observed that if England meant to stand by France in any such eventuality, she must remember that Britain's new frontier would be the Vosges. The Austrian papers regard the pronouncement of the Lords as a rude shock for those who have hitherto assumed that England would never earnestly aim at military as well as naval efficiency. Continental opinion generally agrees in regarding England as inevitably bound sooner or later to adopt some form of compulsory military service. The foreign Press points, in fact, to the arguments and warnings of Lord Roberts and the large following of statesmen, service men, politicians and men of every class who agree with him, as the best justification for their own point of view. Foreign opinion cannot comprehend the repugnance to face reality and the tendency to strenuous make-believe and the inertness which, in matters of national defence and the preservation of the British Empire abroad, appear to be characteristicof British Governments—and particularly British Liberal Governments. Nothing short of stupefaction is caused here by the spectacle of the fresh appeal being made by 150 Liberal members of Parliament to Mr. Asquith in favour of naval and military reductions notwithstanding the present serious—even critical international—political situation.

GERMAN FINANCE.

The debate upon the first reading of the Finance Reform Bills continues to drag its slow length along in the German Reichstag but there is small probability of Prince Bulow's proposals being modified to any material extent, onerous as they may be for the German taxpayer, since despite the opposition manifested by the Socialist element and some other members, the naval and military roster demanded by the Government are almost certain to pass. Unwillingness is expressed in several quarters to take it for granted that it is necessary to raise so large a sum as £25,000,000 by fresh taxation or that every form of Imperial direct taxation is impracticable. The South German representatives think that £15,000,000 would suffice and Herr von Payer the leader of the South German Peoples party agrees with Dr. Spahn that the success of the scheme of taxation reform would depend ultimately upon the possibility of establishing an Imperial tax on capital. German public opinion manifests much interest in the proposals just recently submitted to the Reichstag by the Centre Party and the Socialists with the object of establishing the responsibility of the Imperial Chancellor to the Reichstag, and it has been arranged that they shall come before the Reichstag upon the first available day after the conclusion of the finance debate. The Imperial Chancellor's organs lost no time, however, in pointing out that any further debating of constitutional guarantees would be untimely, if not indecent, so soon after what is called the new era inaugurated by the Kaiser's rescript upon the result of Prince Bulow's interview with him at Potsdam. Nevertheless a disposition being manifested to disregard these admonitions, the semi-official "Cologne Gazette" announced from Berlin that unless the 'constitutional' proposals were withdrawn the members of the Federal Council would take no part in the forthcoming debate. The Reichstag would be very distinctly reminded, as Prince Bulow expressed it two years ago, that the Reichstag as a debating Society might discuss the responsibilities of the Imperial Chancellor, but the Chancellor himself would not be there. This very crude intimation was ill received even by the Chancellor's faithful following known in the Reichstag as the "Bloc," the same term as used in France to describe the coalition of Republican and Radical parties supporting the Clemenceau Ministry, but a way out has been found by an understanding that Prince Bulow will not flout the Reichstag by abstention while the National Liberal and Radical Deputies will not, on their side, recur to their attack upon the personal government of the Emperor William. The Kaiser's late escapade may now be regarded as forgiven though it may not be forgotten nor will the desire which it has engendered among the German people for some real form of constitutionalism, disappear. Much will now depend upon the Kaiser himself.

The Imperial naval estimates for the financial year 1909 show increases amounting to £13,500,000 as compared with the current financial year. This includes largely increased credits for new war vessels of various classes, submarines, torpedoes, guns, submarine mines, etc. Yet still the German Navy League clamour for more.

FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.

In a debate in the French Chamber of Deputies upon the foreign policy of the Government, M. Ribot ex-Minister and one of the French statesmen responsible for the conclusion of the Anglo French treaty of alliance, earned the warm applause of a crowded House by his vigorous reply to some very unpatriotic speeches delivered by M. Jaures the Socialist leader and M. de Pressense formerly a Moderate republican who has lately joined the Socialist party in Parliament. Both speakers again employed in their extremest form the arguments based upon doctrinaire humanitarianism, pacifism, internationalism and anti-militarism of which they are the customary exponents, but on this occasion they proved more than usually offensive to the majority of their colleagues whose patriotism and common-sense revolted against their fantastic theories, more particularly at a time like the present. M. Pichon, the Foreign Minister, in defending French policy emphatically denied the report mentioned by M. Juares that France had tied her hands in the Near Eastern question by bargaining with Austria over the Morocco question. France in view of the domestic reformes effected in Turkey had lost no time in giving the Ottoman Government the assurance of the sympathies of the Republic. In this Near Eastern question the disinterested intervention of France would be directed to preparing the way for the arbitration of Europe in order to solve existing difficulties.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

It is not now regarded as possible that the Conference upon the situation created by the recent infractions of the Treaty of Berlin can meet earlier than next year. At St. Petersburg, in fact, there is thought to be no prospect of its meeting in the near future. Generally speaking, the political situation in regard to the Near Eastern question manifests no appreciable improvement. There is little real accord between the Powers, except perhaps between England and France, for Russia, who would desire to work in thorough cooperation with England as well as with France her ally, has a very embarrassing role to play in view of the sympathies of her Slav population with their brother Slavs in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The situation in this respect is not quite so acute as it was a few weeks ago, but it is still pregnant with danger. Servia and Montenegro have been somewhat less demonstrative of late against Austria, probably owing to the very plain warnings which they have received from England pointing out the very grave responsibility which those States would incur by openly breaking the peace. Recommendations have also been made to the Servian Government to calm the bellicose ebullience of the Crown Prince. There is still diplomatic talk of finding compensation for Servia and Montenegro for the Austro-Hungarian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but always the same vagueness regarding the nature of such compensation. Meanwhile Austria is arming to the teeth in view of eventualities though people at Vienna still believe that the present crisis will pass off without a disturbance of the peace. Uneasiness certainly exists and this is reflected by the very depressed feeling on the Vienna Bourse. The chief reasons for this are the belief that the danger of an alliance between Turkey, Servia, and Montengro is by no means chimerical—in spite of an official telegram from Constantinople stating the Grand Vizier has rejected a scheme for a Turko-Montenegrin alliance—and the doubt whether the Austro-Russian negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily. In the Austrian as well as in the German Press the greatest ill-feeling is manifested against England on the Near Eastern question. England is represented as the arch intriguer and plotter against both States in the Balkan Peninsula.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

# REFORMS FOR INDIA.

## LORD MORLEY'S STATEMENT.

### Cold Causes Postponement.

### OPINIONS ON THE ANARCHIST BILL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

Lord Morley is suffering from a severe cold and hoarseness, and his statement on Indian Reforms has been postponed from Monday until later in the week.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

The papers generally approve the Bill for the suppression of anarchism, introduced by Sir Harvey Adamson.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that the support of the Native Members should disarm Home critics. It praises the calm courage of the Viceroy's speech, and says that the only practical way is to keep cool and deal swift, remorseless blows.

The "Telegraph" and the "Morning Post" consider that the measure ought to have been taken months ago.

The "Daily Chronicle" approves the Bill, and says that the worst enemies of reform are the preachers and perpetrators of anarchical crime.

The "Daily News" deprecates repression preceding reform, and despairs of progress or conciliation until the Partition of Bengal is modified.

The "Morning Leader" regards the provisions of the Bill as indefensible, but commends the magnanimity and broad-mindedness of Lord Minto and Sir Harvey Adamson.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 13.

The Secretary of State's despatch upon the Councils Expansion Scheme has reached the Government of India, but will not be given out here until Lord Morley makes his statement in the House of Lords.

### INDIAN PRESS OPINIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 12.

THE "BENGALEE."

"The "Bengalee" says that Government has failed to make out a case in favour of the new legislation, and doubts that the law, as framed, will serve the purpose for which it is ostensibly intended.

THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

The "Indian Daily News" hopes that the new legislation is sufficiently forcible a demonstration to enable Lord Morley to include in the new reforms the removal of the cause of the Bengali unrest.

THE "STATESMAN."

Discussing yesterday's legislation the "Statesman" says:—"However opinion may differ as to the policy of the Act, those who hold that the measure was necessary, will be surprised at the comparative mildness of its provisions."

"It goes on to question whether the new measure is strong enough to cope with unlawful societies and comments on the absence of any provision to detect anarchist crime.

THE "ENGLISHMAN."

The "Englishman" applauds the measure, but says that Government must be prepared to further and act more.

THE "PIONEER."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 13.

The "Pioneer," discussing the Anarchist Bill, says:—

Sir Harvey Adamson's exposition of the development of the anarchist movement shows conclusively that it has long been becoming apparent from police reports that Bengal anarchists as a body instead of being inspired by political ideal are possessed with criminal instinct pure and simple and just as ready to rob and plunder their countrymen as to assassinate the Lieutenant-Governor. But in proportion as the movement like this lapses into ordinary criminality it ceases to be formidable. Waves of crime of any sort are unpleasant things, and Bengal from the passive character of its population has always been peculiarly liable to them. A century and a quarter ago, in the time of Sir John Shore, [we read that lawlessness in Moorshidabad was such that the respectable part of the population had to lock themselve up at sunset and could not move about in the daytime except in large bodies. Since then whenever the administration has been weak organised violence in various forms has raised its head and disorganised the whole country to an extent unknown in any other provinces. The present manifestation is peculiarly formidable certainly, from the quasi-political agitations in which it took its rise and from the number of really dangerous men abroad whom it suits to fan the activity of these schoolboy agitations. But the movement is a provincial one and political sympathies of other parts of India, even of Extremists, cannot be attracted by a campaign of outrages in Bengal. Rather there is abundant evidence that they have already been very distinctly repelled. Even in Bengal itself though a daring deed of self-sacrifice like the murder of the approver in the Alipore Jail, which, worthy of a better couse, may have thrown temporary glamour over the movement, the public mind appears to be recognising that anarchism after all is mere criminality. When that is the case, it will be put down like the road or river dacoity or any other nuisance that becomes insupportable. The pity of it is that the local disease should have been left to spread so long, that it needs to be dealt with by the machinery of the Imperial Council and to gain strength which may enable it yet to do some notable mischief in its expiring struggles.

THE "INDIAN DAILY TELEGRAPH."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 12.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" says of the anarchist measures: "They are formidable, but not one whit too formidable. In fact, we do not consider them formidable enough, because the occasion demands that the strongest measures possible shall be adopted to cope with the situation effectively and any inability to cope with any particular feature will certainly weaken the power of Government and stiffen the backs of those who are determined to oppose it by hook or by crook. We wished that greater powers of punishment would have been given to the Judges Anarchy was stamped out in France by visiting all the terrors of the law upon anarchists and persons consorting with anarchists. An iron hand fell upon these wretched offenders against humanity and there was no mercy given. We believe it would be found more merciful in the end and better for India if every convicted anarchist and every friend of anarchists could be dealt with in the most drastic fashion at once."

THE "MADRAS MAIL."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 12.

The "Madras Mail," concluding its leading article on anti-Anarchist Legislation, says:—"That the measure is in the main a sound, practical piece of legislation few will doubt. There are, however, certain points which seem to us weak. We see no reason why the consent of the Governor-General in Council should be necessary, preliminary to the application of the first portion of the Act, seeing that it will be applied only to cases of anarchist conspiracy, which are likely to prove complicated. There is no fear that local Governments will abuse the Act by bringing any and every political case under it. A reference to the Government of India is a needless formality.

"Again, we do not understand why a half promise has been given by Sir Harvey Adamson that the Bill, though to be regarded as permanent for the present, whatever that may mean, will eventually, under certain circumstances if anarchist outrages continue and disloyal associations terrorise over the people, remain in force; but if quiet is restored, the Act will not be applied and therefore need not be repealed.

"However, these are small matters. On the whole, the Act is admirably designed to quell anarchist outrages in the two provinces to which at present it will apply. More reassuring even than the provision of these special weapons, is the determination to use them and to maintain the vigour of the administration expressed by the Viceroy and Sir Edward Baker. Without administrative efficiency, special legislation will effect little."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

## AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

### The Boycott.

### COMPENSATION FOR ANNEXATION.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13

Semi-official statements issued in Vienna announce that Turkey is undertaking to do her utmost to put an end to the boycott and that Austria will negotiate with Turkey, to whom she is prepared to grant pecuniary compensation for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

## THE PANAMA CANAL.

### Dynamite Explosion.

### 10 KILLED; 50 INJURED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

Twenty-seven tons of dynamite exploded prematurely at Basobispo on the Panama Canal, killing ten persons and injuring fifty.

## INVASION OF ENGLAND.

### Surprise Impossible.

### SPEECH BY MR. HALDANE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

Mr. Haldane, speaking at Rochdale last night, said that fears of invasion were groundless.

England's position was such that surprise was practically impossible.

## CANADA AND ASIATICS.

### Anti-Japanese Feeling.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

A mass meeting held at Vancouver passed a resolution urging the Dominion to abrogate the Treaty with Japan and to introduce legislation to exclude Asiatics from Canada.

## P. & O. MEETING

### Development of China.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

Sir Thomas Sutherland, presiding at the meeting of the P. & O. Company, said that China was one of the most promising fields for the extension of railways, which promised to effect immeasurable changes.

He stated that during the course of the next year thousands upon thousands of Chinese pigs were likely to be imported into Great Britain, thanks to refrigeration.

# SPEECH BY MR. ASQUITH.

### Prospects of Dissolution.

### FUTURE PROGRAMME.

### FIGHT ON FREE TRADE PROMISED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at the National Liberal Club last night, said that the vote of the House of Lords must be treated as the dominating issue of politics, but it was absurd for the Lords to presume to dictate the time of dissolution. The Government would choose its own time.

With regard to the future programme, the Premier said it was necessary to simplify the issues and to concentrate for the purpose, chiefly of finance.

The Government, he declared, would stand or fall by the Budget, which would raise, in its most acute form, the controversy as to whether the policy of social reform needed free trade or protection.

He described Lord Lansdowne's action with regard to the Licensing Bill as "Closure by caucus, surpassing the most despotic dreams of leaders of the House of Commons," and said that this alone would be a call to arms.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 13.

A special cable from London in to-day's "Statesman" says:—

"Notwithstanding Mr. Asquith's speech at the National Liberal Club on Friday, both Parties are preparing for a general election in April.

"It is estimated that Government will have to meet a deficiency of twenty millions sterling in their next budget, and their opponents assert that dissolution must follow their attempt to do this by other means than protective duties."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## CENTRAL AFRICAN RAILWAYS.

### Rhodesian Line to be Extended.

### IMPORTANT STEP FORWARD.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

An agreement has been signed for the extension of the Rhodesian Railways into the Katanga territory of the Congo State.

The construction of the new lines will begin very shortly.

## KING EDWARD.

### Splendid Health.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

King Edward, who is still at Brighton, motored along the coast to-day and walked down Worthing Pier.

His Majesty is looking remarkably well.

## SIGNOR TOSTI HONOURED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

Signor F. Paolo Tosti, the famous song-writer, has been created a Knight Commander of the Victorian Order.

## MAJOR-GENERAL GUYON.

### Removal from the Army.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

Major-General Guyon has been removed from the Army.

## HOLLAND AND VENEZUELA.

### Dutch Vessels Clear for Action.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

The Dutch men-of-war "Heemskery" and "Gelderland" have left Willemstadt for La Guaira, cleared for action.

## COTTON TRADE CONCILIATION.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

The cotton employers of Manchester have, it is understood, accepted Mr. Churchill's invitation to confer with the operatives on the question of the establishment of a sliding scale.

## RUSSIAN FINANCES.

### Loan Authorised.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

The Russian Duma has adopted the Bill authorising a loan of 450 million roubles, including 150 millions for covering the deficit in 1909.

## EAST INDIA LOANS BILL.

### Third Reading Passed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

In the House of Commons last night, the East India Loans Bill was read a third time.

## RUGBY FOOTBALL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

At Rugby football this afternoon Oxford drew with Cambridge, the score being 5 points each, and Wales beat the Australians by 9 points against 6.

# PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND CONGRESS.

### Criticism Resented.

### THE SECRET SERVICE POLICE.

### BIG FIGHT POSSIBLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

The United States Congressmen are incensed at a passage in President Roosevelt's message, criticising Congress in scathing terms for restricting the duties of the Secret Service Police, and hinting that Congress objected to investigation of the malpractices of certain legislators.

The House has appointed a Committee to consider steps to rebuke President Roosevelt, who appears to be eager to fight and is prepared to produce a mass of material justifying his strictures.

## SEDITION IN INDIA.

### "Sandhya" Press Attached.

### FURTHER POLICE SEARCHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 12.

The "Sandhya" offices were raided yesterday by the Police, who attached the printing press under this year's Press Act.

Further police searches were also made in different parts of the town, and Kheran Chandra Mookerji, of Bogra, and Heidoynath Mazumdar, Shukumar Mitter, and Shyam Sunder Chuckerbutty, formerly connected with the "Bande Mataram," were arrested, the first-named on a charge under Section 124A.

Further police house searches at Faridpur, Serajganj, and Barisal are also reported.

LATER.

The arrests made by the police include Babus Shyam Sunder Chackerbutty, connected with the "Bande Mataram," and Babu Kristo Kumar Mitter, also Babu Behari Lall Chackerbutty and Babu Panchcovari Bannerji of the "Sandhaya" editorial staff, and further developments are pending.

## THE "SWARAJYA" CASE.

### Editor Transported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 13.

Mr. Rustomjee, Sessions Judge of Allahabad, convicted Baba Ram Hari, editor of the "Swarajya," on all three charges of Sedition, sentencing him to seven years' transportation on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

## MEETINGS IN NAGPUR.

### Officially Prohibited.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 13.

The Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur, acting on the representations made to him by the Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces, has prohibited the holding of public meetings at Nagpur from 15th December to 15th January. This effectually prevents the assembling there of Extremists in the so-called National Congress.

## MISS TAYLOR'S MURDER.

### Mullins Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 12.

The deferred sentence on Mullins in the Train murder case was pronounced this morning by Mr. Justice Reid.

The Judge refused to accept the verdict of the Jury on the charge of murder, which was brought in by a majority of 7 to 2, but sentenced the prisoner to penal servitude for life, on the charges of outrage and robbery.

## SEPOY RUNS AMOK.

### Two Soldiers Shot.

### ASSAILANT COMMITS SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 12.

This forenoon a Sikh sepoy belonging to the 10th Punjabis, with four years' service, ran amok at Monday Point, where detachments of the Royal Engineers and the Royal Artillery garrison that riverine fort.

The sepoy went on sentry duty at 10 o'clock, being posted over the magazine. At 11-15 he came out of the gate, and dropping down on his knee, fired three shots at two other sepoys while they were eating their food in the open near a kitchen at the back of the Guard-house. One man was wounded in the right shoulder and the other in the right groin.

An alarm was raised and the Native guard turned out, who found the assailant dead in his sentry box, to which he had retired, shot through the abdomen, with the bullet exit at the top of his spinal column near the neck.

Captain Holmes, I. M. S., 72nd Punjabis, had the two wounded sepoys removed to the fort dispensary. Their wounds are serious, but not considered mortal. One man has 17 years' service and the other 4 years.

No motive can be ascertained for committing the crime. One of the men wounded took the deceased a drink of milk shortly before the tragedy occurred. The third shot was intended for the deceased.

THE Opium revenue this year to date is better than the estimates by no less than 181 lakhs of rupees.

# NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

## THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

### Austro-Turkish Relations More Strained.

### BARON VON AEHRENTHAL ANNOYED.

MONTENEGRO MENACES AN AUSTRIAN PORT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

Turkey has assured Austria that she is endeavouring to do all that is legally possible to counteract the boycott of Austrian goods and ships. The boycott has already cost Austria £2,000,000 in connection with the sugar, and clothing trades alone.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Times" quotes from the Grand Vizier's organ the "Yeni Gazeta" a report of a conversation which Baron von Aehrenthal, Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, had with Reshad Bey, the Turkish Charge d'Affairs at Vienna.

Baron von Aehrenthal, the report stated, assured Rehad Bey of his friendly feelings towards Turkey. He had proved those feelings under the old regime when he opposed with the utmost energy the hostile policy of Great Britain and Russia who desired to detach Macedonia from the Ottoman Empire. He was lately animated by the same sentiments in the negotiations between Austria-Hungary and Turkey at Constantinople, but the friendly proposals of the Marquis de Pallavicini, Austro-Hungarian Minister Ambassador at Constantinople had been unfavourably received and the negotiations had been ruptured

Reshad Bey replied in general terms and hoped for a conciliatory settlement.

Baron von Aehrenthal rejoined that his constant efforts in that direction had been fruitless. Austria wished to be a friend of Turkey, but she could also be an enemy. If the Porte assumed a hostile attitude towards Austria she would always find herself confronted by him. The request of the Marquis de Pallavicini for leave of absence would be granted when he was assured that the negotiations were certain to fail.

The "Times" declares that Baron von Aehrenthal's language is a menace to peace as there is nothing in Turkey's attitude to justify its extraordinary tone. The negotiations were ended because Austria demanded the cessation of the boycott as a preliminary to their continuance,

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Mail" states that Russia will refuse to join the proposed European Conference if the question of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina be excluded and the granting of compensation to the minor States be refused.

The Barlin correspondent of the "Times" asserts that Germany is confining her efforts to supporting Austria in obtaining a cessation of the Turkish boycott and urging that a European Conference will be useless.

The Austrian newspapers attribute Turkey's obstinacy to British encouragement.

Recently Austria urged France to exert her friendly offices at Stamboul to terminate the boycott. M. Pichon, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, replied, however, that he must abstain from intervention in the matter.

Dr. Wekerle, head of the Hungarian Government, in an interview granted to a representative of the Paris "Matin" yesterday, stated that Austria was compelled to annex Bosnia and Herzgovina, because if Servia had acquired the provinces she would have created a great and dangerous State around Austria.

This statement is interpreted to mean that Austria's designs on Macedonia would have been checked if Servia had acted as indicated.

Montenegro has mounted a series of heavy batteries on M. Lovchet dominating. Cattaro an Austro-Hungarian port in Dalmatia.

Bulgaria is willing to pay £4,440,000, for the Oriental Railway and the capitalisation of the Roumelian tribute.

## British Politics.

LORDS REJECT THE LICENSING BILL.

London, November 28.

In the House of Lords yesterday the motion for the second reading of the Licensing Bill was rejected, the voting being:—Ayes, 96; noes, 272. The majority was exclusively Conservative while the minority included the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, 11 bishops, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the Earl of carlisle Earl De La Warr, Viscount Esher, Viscount Falmouth the Earl of Lytton, Viscount Cobham, Viscount Milner, Lord Ritchie, and nine other Conservatives.

Lord Loreburn, the Lord Chancellor, admitting that the Government's Bill was dead, declared that the result was a victory for the liquor trade over the community and of wrong over right. Nevertheless, the time would come when the State would resume the power to review licences unfettered by any vested interests.

Bishop Ingram states that the Archbishop of Canterbury is willing, if the Government will permit him, to introduce a new Licensing Bill embodying the temperance proposals of the Bill just rejected by the Lords.

## Collision at Sea.

TWO STEAMERS DAMAGED.

London, November 28.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s steamer "Tongariro" (7,600 tons), which left London for Lyttelton last Thursday, collided yesterday with the Liverpool steamer "Drumlanrig" (4,300 tons) off Dover.

The "Tongariro" anchored at Dover in a badly damaged condition forward, her fore-peak being full of water. She will effect temporary repairs and then return to London where she will discharge her cargo. The "Drumlanrig" had to be beached at Dover.

## America and Japan.

PROPOSED AGREEMENT REGARDING THE PACIFIC.

London, November 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that America and Japan are considering an agreement based upon free and peaceful commercial development in the Pacific. The draft agreement contains a mutual guarantee with respect to territorial possessions, and a pledge to support the integrity of China with the principle of equal commercial and industrial opportunity for all nations in that country. If any occurrence threatens the above status quo America and Japan will consult each other with a view of the steps to be taken.

## RUGBY FOOTBALL.

AUSTRALIAN TEAMS SUCCESSFUL.

London, November 29.

Yesterday the Australian Amateur Rugby Union team (the "Wallabies") defeated Somerset by 1 goal 1 try to nil. E. Mandible, of the "Wallabies," made his reappearance. The play was fast and even for twenty minutes, and then McKivatt registered a try for the visitors, but Carmichael missed an easy place kick. Corral scored early in the second half for the "Wallabies," and Carmichael converted. A great struggle then took place till the close. Both sides were frequently near scoring.

The Australian Rugby League (professionals) defeated Barrow by 3 goals 5 tries to 1 goal 1 try. The play during the first half was even, Barrow dropping a goal. Messenger then placed a goal, and O'Malley scored an unconverted try. In the second half Messenger, Walsh O'Malley, and McCabe registered tries, two of which were converted by Messenger. Barrow finished up with a try which was not converted.

## Australian Chambers of Manufactures.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

WAGES AND STATE RIGHTS.

Melbourne, November 29.

When the Federal Council of the Australian Chambers of Manufactures met yesterday Mr. Charles Allen (S. A.) moved—"That in the opinion of the Conference any interference with the rates of wages in the States by the Federal Parliament is an interference with State rights as wages are controlled by States regulations and Wages Boards."

The chairman thought that the Council would be ill-advised in again discussing the matter. It had been thoroughly debated at the last conference at Sydney.

Mr. Allen withdrew his motion, and moved that the resolution of the last conference should be reaffirmed as follows:—"While realising that one of the chief objects of protection is to provide well-paid employment for Australian workers this Council is yet of the opinion that the proposal for Federal Excise is cumbersome and an unpracticable addition to State Wages Boards and Arbitration Courts, which exist for the same purpose, and should not be superceded until they have had a longer and more thorough trial, and in any case the Excise Act should not apply where such industrial courts already have jurisdiction."

## Penny-a-word Cables.

MR. HEATON'S SCHEME CRITICISED.

SOME INTERESTING PARTICULARS AND ESTIMATES.

Melbourne, November 29.

Referring to Mr. Henniker Heaton's scheme for penny-a-word cable messages, Mr. Scott, secretary to the Postal Department, said yesterday that the information he had to hand showed that the highest possible speed for paid letters on the Pacific cable between Bamfield (Canada) and Fanning Island was 65 a minute each way—a total traffic of 130 a minute. If this speed were kept up every minute of the 365 days of the year it would be possible to send 37,440 five-letter words a day. The proportion of the penny-a-word revenue the Pacific Cable Board would receive would be about half the total, or £28,600 a year. The usual average of messages was eight letters, and with this the revenue would be only £17,795 a year. If the cables between Australia and Norfolk Island and between Australia and New Zealand were worked up to their full capacity (say at 100 letters a minute each way), it would be possible to send 21,024,000 five-letter words a year. The Pacific Cable Board's proportion of the penny-a-word revenue would be £43,800, and at eight letters a word it would be £27,372. The total highest proportion of the possible income from the entire Pacific Cable system (international and intercolonial) that the Board could receive at the low rate proposed would be £72,270. The working expenses at present were £60,000 and it was estimated that to work the cables continuously at the highest speed a staff costing £90,000 would be required—about £18,000 more than the greatest possible amount of revenue that could be received by the Board. Other extra charges would bring the expenditure up to £201,000. He estimated the annual loss at £128,730. This would mean an increase of £68,730 on the present annual deficit.

Dealing next with Mr. Sandford Fleming's proposed penny-a-letter rate between Vancouver and Australia, Mr. Scott said that calculations showed that the highest possible yearly earnings for the international traffic would be £284,700. To this total had to be added £43,000 which would represent the Pacific Cable Board's proportion of the Australian New Zealand traffic at the penny-a-word rate. The present yearly traffic (code and plain) between the United Kingdom and Australia by both the existing routes totalled 25,000,000 words. Before the estimated incomes from the penny-a-word and the penny-a-letter rates could be attained it would be necessary to create an additional traffic, solely for the pacific Cable, of 3,000,000 words a year. Even if the rate were 1s. a word it would be necessary to secure 5,000,000 words additional to the present traffic before the present revenue from the British-Australian traffic could be equalled. These facts showed the utter impracticability of the scheme

## DISASTROUS FIRE IN SYDNEY.

### Damage Estimated at £20,000

At Sydney, on November 24, at about half-past 4 o'clock a fire broke out on the premises of Elliott Brothers, Ltd., wholesale druggists and chemists, at Balmain. The outbreak occurred in the bonded store and owing to the inflammable nature of the contents it speedily obtained a good hold. The other buildings of the establishment are in close proximity, and when the alarm was given steps were at once taken to prevent the conflagration spreading to Lane-street.

It soon became apparent to the firemen that any hope of saving the store was out of the question so their efforts were directed towards saving the other buildings. Frequently belching clouds of chemicals and smoke simply hid from view the workers and spectators. During the height of the fire there were numerous explosions in the burning building, and the force of some of these hurled utensils and great masses of debris through the blazing roof many feet into the air. Fortunately nobody was injured. Great bodies of flames leaped skyward under the force of the explosions, and added to the spectacular effect.

After a little over an hour's hard fighting the firemen, of whom there were about 60 or 70 as work, succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not before the whole of the contents of the store had been destroyed, and the building itself so damaged that nothing but the walls remained standing. The total damage is estimated at about £20,000, which is covered by policies in the Australian Alliance Insurance Company.

# THE LATE LADY CLARKE.

## SYMPATHY OF THE PARSEE COMMUNITY.

A meeting of the Parsee community was held last evening in the Wadia Fire Temple, Dhobitalao, to express their respectful and heartfelt sympathy towards Sir George Clarke, the Governor of Bombay, and Miss Clarke, for the great affliction that has befallen them by the death of her Excellency Lady Clarke.

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy presided and there were also present: The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Dinshah M. Petit, Mr. Bomanji Dinshah Petit, Lt.-Colonel K. H. Mistry, Mr. R. A. Sethna, Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy, Mr. Nusserwanji Patel, Heerjibhoy H. Wadia, Mr. Phirez Hoshung Dastur, Mr. Naoroji Jehangir Gamadia, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. Sukhia, Dastur Dorab Dastur Peshotun, Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jejeebhoy, Mr. Kavasji Dadabhoy Dubash, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Mr. Muncherji Hormusji Kama, Mr. Jeewanji J. Mody; and several Parsee ladies were also present.

In opening the proceedings the chairman said that they all remembered having met together in that hall last Thursday to pray for the speedy recovery of her Excellency Lady Clarke's, little knowing that the sad event which they dreaded so much was to happen that same evening and even before their message reached the Governor. Sir George Clarke having proved a sympathetic and kind Governor he had a claim upon the sympathy of the Parsee community on an occasion like that which brought him so much grief and affliction. The affliction of the Governor was the affliction of every individual in this vast Presidency. Lady Clarke was a kind and noble lady and during the very short time that she was in Bombay she had won the admiration of all who came in contact with her. She had won the hearts of them all, which new went out to the Governor who was mourning her loss. Miss Clarke's affliction was not a small one. She had lost a very kind, dear and most noble mother. The chairman then called upon Sir Dinshah M. Petit to move the resolution expressing the community's sympathy.

Sir Dinshah Petit moved the following resolution:—The Parsi community of Bombay assembled at a public meeting begs to express its respectful and heartfelt sympathy towards H. E. the Right Hon'ble Sir George Sydenham Clarke, Governor of Bombay, and Miss Clarke, for the great affliction that has befallen them by the death of Her Excellency Lady Clarke, and prays that Ahuga Mazda may grant them courage and strength to bear the grief with patience and fortitude." He said that the Governor was the representative of His Majesty the King and as such any loss or injury to him was felt as a personal loss to every citizen of Bombay—nay, to every individual resident of this Presidency. They were only doing their duty in assembling that evening to express their sympathy towards their Governor, more sympathetic than whom they never before had one. His loss was the people's loss.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir seconded the resolution, remarking that the general mourning in the Presidency and the sympathetic messages of condolence from every community and public and private bodies were ample proofs of the popularity of the Governor and his noble consort.

Dr Sukhia supported the resolution and remarked that the saddest loss was the loss of one's dear mother, and Miss Clarke's loss was therefore very great.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried.

Mr. Phiroz Hoshung Dastur then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, who, he said, knowing the true feelings of the community, had convened this meeting.

Mr. Naoroji Jehangir Gamadia seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

## MAHOMEDAN SYMPATHY.

Under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-ziaul-Islam a meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held at Rafai Durgah, Parel Road, this morning at 9 o'clock. The chair was occupied by Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghay, Chief Kazi of Bombay. In the opening the chairman briefly explained the objects of the meeting and then called upon Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Barrister-at-Law, to address the assembly. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad said:—"I congratulate the Anjuman-i-ziaul-Islam of Bombay for the opportunity it has given us all to give expression to the deep sorrow which is felt by every member of our community at the sad demise of Lady Clarke, the wife of our distinguished Governor. Universal and sincere grief is felt by all classes and creeds in this Presidency on account of that unfortunate event. There are, however, some reasons too for which the Mahomedan community has particularly to mourn her loss. The late Lady Clarke was by nature most kind and sympathetic and she had come down here to extend her loving hand of friendship to her Purdah Nashin sisters. It was her desire to make Purdah Parties at Government House more attractive to Pardha Nashin ladies than they are at present, as they were originally intended as the name indicates more for Purdah than for non-Purdah ladies. Had she been spared to us she would have also done her best to extend female medical aid to Purdah women, for whose benefit Lady Dufferin's scheme was started. I beg to move 'that this meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-ziaul-Islam, has heard with the deepest grief and sorrow of the lamentable demise of Her Excellency Lady Clarke, and offers its respectful sympathies to H. E. the Governor and to Miss Clarke in their sad bereavement.'" The resolution was seconded by Khan Bahadur Hajee Abdur Rahman Kadwani, supported by Syed Hajee Ghulam Mahomed Rafai and was unanimously passed. Syed Moinuddin Kadri proposed "that this meeting appoint a committee to prepare an address of condolence for submission to H. E the Governor.

## BOMBAY LADIES' REGRET.

AT a general meeting of the original members of the Princes Victoria Mary Gymkhana and Gymnasium, held on Saturday last in the Gymkhana, Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, who presided, moved the following resolution:—

"The members of the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana and Gymnasium do hereby record their deep sense of sorrow at the loss of their President, Her Excellency Lady Clarke, and do hereby authorise the secretaries to respectfully convey by a letter of condolence their deep sympathy at the irreparable loss sustained by His Excellency and Miss Clarke.

Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, in moving the resolution, said that the present occasion should have been one of joyfulness, but it had been turned into one of great sorrow owing to the sad death of H. E. Lady Clarke. They had looked forward with eagerness to Her Excellency's presence that day among them but their desire had unfortunately not been fulfilled and they had to mourn the loss of Her Excellency.

Lady Jehangir, in seconding the resolution, said that it was the first occasion on which they assembled at a general meeting and it was their misfortune that on that very occasion they had to mourn the loss of their President, H. E. Lady Clarke. It was only a fortnight ago that they were all looking forward to her being amongst them that day, for as they all know she had consented to preside and to

open this Gymkhana herself. But the Almighty God had decreed otherwise. Not only did this Gymkhana lose its President, but they all felt that the Presidency had lost one who was destined to work for the good of its womenkind. Of all, they least could afford to lose their President. This institution was one of the first of its kind in the City to be inaugurated and to be managed by ladies only—a place where ladies of all communities would meet every day in social intercourse. Much did they depend therefore on Her Excellency's kindly and sympathetic help. Though failing in health, Her Excellency nobly tried to perform her misison by coming out to this country, as she felt it was her duty to be by the side of her husband, sharing in his work, responsibilities, his joys and his sorrows; but she came out only to depart for ever. They felt deeply for His Excellency and Miss Clarke in this irreparable loss only as women could. She (the speaker) prayed that God might grant them, who were far from home and relations, courage and fortitude to bear this great affliction, and if human sympathy was of any comfort in this hour of trial, she need hardly say that the hearts of each and every woman of this great City shares in their sorrow.

Mrs. N. G. Chandavarkar, in supporting the resolution, said that ladies of all communities had sustained a great loss in the death of Lady Clarke. Her Excellency, like her illustrious husband, took an active and sympathetic part in all that concerned the welfare of the natives of this country. Regret was unanimous at Her Excellency's death. Her death was mourned by men as well as women. She prayed to God that H. E. the Governor and Miss Clarke might be enabled to bear the loss.

Mrs. Mahomedbai Currimbhoy said that the whole of the Bombay Presidency, and especially the ladies of the Presidency, had sustained a great loss in the death of H. E. Lady Clarke, the wife of their popular and sympathetic Governor. It was indeed a very serious loss to the Gymkhana also. She prayed that the Almighty God might grant strength to His Excellency the Governor and Miss Clarke to bear the loss.

Miss Sirin M. Cursetji, in further supporting the resolution, said that whilst supporting this mournful proposition she desired to state a fact, that even before Her Excellency had been asked to be President of the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana and Gymnasium Lady Clarke had evinced her deep interest in her eagerness to make herself as quickly useful as possible. She granted the honour of an interview to the Secretaries and Treasurer of the B. A. Branch of the National Association and displayed at the interview a full knowledge of how this Gymkhana and Gymnasium has been started, and said it would create very desirable friendly intercourse between the different communities. That such a sympathetic friend should have passed away for ever from amongst them was a grievous bereavement to the Presidency, this Institution and most irreparably cutting of all to our deservedly respected Governor, to his admirably amiable daughter and to the rest of the beloved ones Her Excellency had left behind. That deplorable ill-health of hers had curtailed their having had the greater advantage of coming more in contact with Her Excellency. Still all those who had had the honour to see even the little of her would be of one accord with her (the speaker) that Her Excellency was supremely fit to be the ruling lady of this Presidency. Ever in their minds would remain she memory of her commanding stature, her queenly manner, her graceful amiability and best of all her burning desire to be a true helpmate in fulfilling the first promise of her good husband, who said they had come to India for the good of the Indians. That promise from the very first linked their hearts in gratitude to their Excellencies. How strenuously their kind Governor had endeavoured to forge that link firmer and firmer was a well known fact, and Lady Clarke heartily helped His Excellency as much as her ill-health permitted her, while Miss Clarke spared neither time nor trouble to keep firm her parents' promised bond of amity and goodwill, and it was this bond that impels them to make this bereavement theirs too and to share this sorrow in all sincerity.

One touch of nature makes the whole world kin: Thus their Heavenly Father had placed an invisible fortyfying force in sympathy, and he will mercifully let their letter of condolence fortify the Governor and Miss Clark to be resigned to the inevitable. Every member of the Princess Victoria Mary Gymnasium and Gymkhana would ever remember that Lady Clarke was not extinct but that her spirit will hover over this Institution as over all good works.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

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Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, President of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, has sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor:—"Please convey, on behalf of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, expressions of profound sympathy and condolence to His Excellency, at the most sad and irreparable loss of Lady Clarke. Mahomedan community pray to Almighty God to grant His Excellency patience to bear this serious bereavement."

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The sad news of H. E. Lady Clarke's demise coming from the Agent to H. E. the Governor by wire, concerned the town of Pallana. All public offices, Courts, and the bazaar were closed, and all official and non-official transactions suspended, in honour of her Ladyship.

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Mr. Shivaram Janaba Kamble, Editor of the "Samavansahi Mitra," as representative of the Depressed Classes of the Deccan, begs to tender in the name of the community his deep sympathy to His Excellency and Miss Clarke in their bereavement.

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The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Goan Union, Bombay, held on Friday.

"The Goan Union, Bombay, in the name of Goans in the Bombay Presidency, whom it represents, expresses their deep sense of sorrow at the heavy loss sustained by His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, and the Presidency at large, by the demise of Her Excellency Lady Clarke, and offers their respectful condolence and profound sympathy to His Excellency and Miss Clarke in their bereavment, praying to the Almighty that he may give them strength to bear the great misfortune."

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Mr. D. F. Leao, J. P., President of the Bombay East Indian Association, sent on Thursday, the 10th instant, the following telegram to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor:—

"Bombay East Indian Association grieved at premature death of Lady Clarke, and respectfully expresses most heartfelt sympathy in His Excellency's sad bereavement. Irreparable loss to Bombay."

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"The Muslim Herald" says:—Governors and Heads of Administrations are, in a sense, public property. Their joys and sorrows are shared by thousand and millions, who live under their sway and whose lives are daily affected by their personal influence. But when a Governor, like Sir George Clarke, happens to be; intensely popular among the people over whom he rules, any misfortune with which his home is afflicted is felt as a personal affliction even by the humblest hamlet in the village. The heroic struggle of Lady Clarke with Pain and Death was poignantly felt and nobly admired by all sections of the Indian community, who are nothing if not religious. Prayers went forth to Heaven from the church and synagogue, mosque and temple, for the recovery of Lady Clarke. We all know that they are not always efficacious, the ways of Heaven being inscrutable. The Moslem religion points out that "Allah" tests His favourite servants by a variety of ways, the deprivation of those they love best being one of them. Those that nobly stand the test, resigning in His will are rewarded tenfold by Him, who is the best of Rewarders. Great men seldom allow domestic afflictions to interfere with public duty. We may instance Cobden and Bright. We hope Sir George Clarke will walk in the footsteps of the liberal leaders quoted by us, and respond with resignation and courage to the sacred call of Duty. It would be a public calamity for this Presidency should he unfortunately decide to resign. The Mahomedans of this Presidency particularly wish the continuance of Sir George Clarke's administration, as they fully believe that longer experience will make him revise his judgment about some recent measures affecting their progress.

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## Native States' Condolence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MANDOD, DECEMBER 12.

The intelligence of Lady Clarke's extremely sad and lamentable death has been received here with the deepest regret by His Highness the Maharaja Chhatrasinhji and his subjects.

The offices and markets were closed as a mark of sincere grief and respect. Deep sympathy is felt for His Excellency and Miss Clarke.

SIRSI, DECEMBER 12.

At the instance of Messrs. Kamat, Sub-Judge, and Pandit, President, Sirsi Municipality, a public meeting of the citizens of Sirsi was convened in the Municipal hall to-day, when a resolution was unanimously passed expressing deep heartfelt sorrow for the serious illness of H. E. Lady Clarke and for offering prayers for speedy recovery. The meeting was largely attended and was thoroughly representative.

Mr. I. N. Pandit occupied the chair and prayers were offered.

BARODA.

All the Public Offices (Residency and Darbar) at Baroda were closed on Friday last as a mark of respect to the memory of Lady Clarke whose death has excited much sympathy with His Excellency the Governor.

BROACH.

A public meeting of the citizens of Broach was held in the Loka Hitechhu Sabha Hall on Friday evening at 5 p. m., to tender their sincere condolence to His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, for the sad and untimely demise of Lady Clarke. Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal being elected to preside over the meeting made a small opening address in which he gave a short history of Lady Clarke's good and sympathetic deeds towards the people of the Bombay Presidency and made touching reference to the depth of His Excellency's and Miss Clarke's sorrow consequent upon their sad bereavement. Khan Bahadur Adarji Maneherji Dalal then moved the following resolution with an appropriate speech dealing with their Excellencies' kind and sympathetic treatment of the Indians, and their constant desire to do good to the people of the Bombay Presidency:—"That this meeting has heard with sincere grief the sad news of the death of Her Excellency Lady Clarke and that a telegram be despatched by the President offering our respectful condolence and sympathy to His Excellency and Miss Clarke in their sad bereavement." The resolution was duly supported by Mr. A. U. Malji and unanimously carried with profound solemnity. A telegram of condolence was accordingly despatched to His Excellency and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair and the owner of the building.

## REFERENCES IN THE NATIVE PRESS.

The "Indian Spectator":—The fluctuations in Lady Clarke's condition held out some hope of recovery, though fear alternated with hope at every stage as to the ultimate issue of the struggle. There is no more fear now for those who can hope. Lady Clarke dies as she lived, calm and uncomplaining, devoted to those around her, who knew how to repay her singular devotion. There is an element of tragedy in this event, looking at the time, the circumstances and the manner of it. But the patient herself could not have wished it otherwise. As for the survivors, there is consolation for them, amid the gloom that surrounds them, in the sympathy and prayers that have gone forth from every section of our composite community. The loss to the public is to be measured by her Ladyship's earnest wish to serve them—a wish known to the few who were privileged to enjoy her confidence.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—The heavy domestic calamity which for so many days past had threatened Sir George Clarke and his daughter and which people of all communities in this great city and Presidency prayed to avert in their churches and pagodas, their mosques and temples, has at last overtaken them. Lady Clarke peacefully passed away at Mahableshwar on the evening of Wednesday last midst universal sorrow. The popular heart is visibly touched at this mournful occurrence, and it may be literally said that there is not a house where the loss is not considered as a "personal" loss. It has been felt as if they had lost a dear and near member of their own family—such indeed was the regard and esteem in which she had been held though she had only come into contact with them for six months! By her exceedingly womanly conduct, her unaffected simplicity, her refined and graceful manner, and above all, by her deep sympathy with everything ennobling and inspiriting in Indians, she had won their hearts and become prime favourite, as much as her husband by his calm and dignified behaviour, his administrative talents, his cool and cautious statesmanship, and great regard for the moral and material progress of those over whom he has come to rule. To Sir George and his accomplished daughter the loss of Lady Clarke is irreparable. Bombay will deeply mourn it for many a day. But the sweet memory of so good and devoted a woman will, we think, be long cherished. In this the darkest hour of their lives, we can only offer Sir George and Miss Clarke our sincere expression of sympathy. May He, who is the giver of all life, grant the father and the daughter the strength to endure this calamity. The united hope of all Bombay is that this lamentable occurrence may not be the cause of the termination of Sir George Clarke's exalted office as Governor of Bombay, at the present juncture when his tried experience and statesmanship, universally recognised, are sorely needed.

The "Rast Goftar":—The ink has not dried from the pen as we expressed a fervent hope recently that Providence would spare H. E. Lady Clarke, when it is our sad duty to record our sense of deep regret that the prayer was not destined to be granted. After a long and painful illness which her Ladyship bore with great fortitude and patience, she succumbed to it in spite of the best medical aid that was made available. It is only natural that the peoples of a satrapy should make the family cares and anxieties of the ruling chief their own, but the feeling of anguish is doubly embittered when at the head of the administration is a gentleman of the large-hearted sympathy and kindly disposition of Sir George Clarke. The intense sorrow which the news of her Ladyship's illness had occasioned may be gauged from the ardent prayers which were offered in all parts of the Presidency for her recovery, in which all nationalities combined with one heart and the same depth of feeling. Though the pain of bereavement from his endeared partner in life must be intense, Sir George may derive some consolation, poor as it may be, that his grief is shared by all classes and communities, whose sincere sympathy is with him in his sore and painful trial. The delicate state of her health and prolonged illness kept her Ladyship from taking an active and prominent part in the social life of the Presidency, and the onerous, duty, thus devolved upon her amiable daughter, has been discharged at her tender age with an earnestness and ability which bring into bold relief the many excellent qualifications of her head and heart. We echo the fervent prayer of the teeming millions who mourn this day the loss which the Presidency has suffered, that the Almighty may impart to Sir George and his daughter the requisite strength to bear their sorrow with patient resignation. His Excellency's brief administration has been so beneficial and fruitful of reforms that, should he decide to resign his charge, the loss of the Presidency would be rendered doubly keen. There is a prayer on every lip that his relation with our Government may not prove short-lived, as his severance so early from the office, which he has filled to the satisfaction of all, will be a cause of sincere regret to the people over whose destiny he presides.

The "Parsi":—It is a painful duty to chronicle the death on Wednesday evening, at Mahableshwar, of the wife of His Excellency the Governor. From the first it was generally recognised that her illness was very serious, and the bulletins of the last couple of days almost forbade hope of her recovery. The fact that Her Excellency had been to England for some months and returned apparently restored to health gave an almost tragic aspect to the sickness with which she was stricken down so soon after her return. That, had Providence spared her, Lady Clarke would have been well known and beloved throughout the Presidency there is every reason to believe, since in the short time that she spent in Bombay, she showed herself at one in heart with her husband in her sympathetic interest in the affairs of the people committed for a term to Sir George Clarke's charge, but unfortunately she was never able to enter thoroughly into the work, her partaking in which would made have it doubly interesting to His Excellency. Since the news first was published of the serious illness which overtook her so soon after her return to India, there has been an unprecedented burst of sympathy from every community throughout the Presidency. Prayers have been continually offered in the temples of every religious denomination for a happy dispersal of the cloud which overhung the happiness of a Governor whom all recognise as a sincere, able, whole-hearted and strenuous friend. Such prayers, however, it was ordained, were not to be granted, but they have at least brought to the Governor in his sorrow the assurance that, among all his people, his grief is their grief and that his kindly sympathy has evoked love in return. And we cannot doubt that this assurance will do much to lighten the burden which he now must bear alone. A full measure of public sympathy also goes out to Miss Clarke in the loss of a beloved parent in whose social duties she has so ably officiated.

The "Gujerati":—Though it was clear for some days past that the bulletins regarding Lady Clarke's health really implied more than they actually conveyed, a hope was entertained on all hands that Her Excellency might yet be able to pass through the crisis and that her life might yet be spared by Providence. That was, however, not to be, and all that the best medical help could do for her and in spite of the spoken and unspoken prayers of the various communities in this Presidency, Lady Clarke passed away at Mahableshwar on Wednesday evening to the profound grief of those who were dearest to her and round about her during the last trying days of her illness. The mournful intelligence has evoked expressions of poignant sorrow everywhere. His Excellency has so endeared himself to the people of this Presidency, and Miss Clarke has won such golden opinions from those who have known her that their grief and sorrow have become the grief and sorrow of all and the profoundest sympathy is felt for them in every home. From the moment His Excellency set foot on these shores, it has become increasingly clear that his natural endowments and past training were destined to secure for him a place in the history of this Presidency higher than even Lord Reay occupies. But at the same time it became also clear that the illness of Lady Clarke which compelled her to go back to England for some time was a source of great anxiety to him and that the political atmosphere in this Presidency and the country generally was a matter of no less concern to him as a God-fearing and sympathetic administrator. Alas! the domestic anxiety has at last culminated, after prolonged and painful suspense, in a heavy bereavement under almost pathetic circumstances. It was Lady Clarke's devotion to her husband that induced her to run the risk of coming back to India, though she was scarcely out of danger. The incident has touched the hearts of Indian women whose self-sacrificing devotion to their husbands is proverbial. If Providence had spared Lady Clarke's life, we have not the slightest doubt that she would have done much to relieve the administrative cares and anxieties of her husband and left her mark in her own peculiar sphere by the promotion of movements for the relief of distress and amelioration of the condition of those who stand in need of womanly help and sympathy. Like His Excellency his wife too was blessed with a kindly nature and noble and sympathetic heart. Her sad demise is not only a personal misfortune for the bereaved husband and daughter but might, we are afraid, prove a great calamity to the Presidency. The heartfelt sympathies of the entire public are to-day with His Excellency and his daughter. May Providence support them in their affliction and may their hearts be consoled with the reflection that their grief is being shared by the entire public not only in this Presidency but, we venture to say, in the rest of the country generally.

The "Hindi Punch":—It is with a heavy heart that "Hindi Punch" attempts to chronicle briefly in these pages the sad event—the passing of Lady Clarke, the gentle consort of H. E. the Governor of Bombay. The event has cast a gloom over the City,—nay the entire Presidency mourns the loss. Little did "Hindi Punch" dream that so soon after the hearty welcome he accorded the lady on her return to India it would be his mournful task to pen a obituary notice. Alas! it is after all a dream in noon-day light with human senses all awake and astir,—illusion all! Much was expected from her Ladyship in her special sphere of work for the good of the people, had life been spared her; but ill-luck dodges this afflicted land in various ways and all the fervent prayers for her recovery, offered in temples, mosques, fire-temples and churches, by peoples representing all castes, creeds and colour, have proved vain. Over quarter of a century ago a similar stroke of ill-luck befell the Presidency and Bombay mourned the loss of Lady Fergusson. The bereaved husband touchingly responded to the universal expression of sympathy, and it was then pithily recorded of the Governor and of the Indian community:—"With mutual sympathies thus evoked in sorrow and respect when the departed and a firm faith in a life beyond the grave, one is almost led to feel the sting of death itself taken away." That is precisely the genuine and deep feeling to-day of the Indian community towards Sir George Sydenham Clarke, the sympathetic and just ruler of this Presidency. Knowing full well the serious condition of her health and what her return to India meant, the good lady minded not the risk in order to be by her noble husband's side whenever the awful summons arrived,—and there bespoke the Hindu wife,—the chaste "Sati"! The incident has not escaped the minds of thoughtful Indians. "Hindi Punch" offers his respectful, his heartfelt sympathy to Sir George Clarke and to Miss Clarke in this supreme moment of their affliction! May the memory of Lady Clarke live long!

## AUSTRALIAN POSTAL ADMINISTRATION.

### Startling Evidence.

At Melbourne, on November 25, Mr. Jenvey, the Victorian electrical engineer, gave some startling evidence before the Postal Commission.

Mr. Jenvey said that as far as he had observed during his visits to the other States the average ability of operators was the same in each State. Operators should not be admitted to the service until they had been rigorously tested as to their ability. Then having been admitted they ought to be more rigorously supervised by the managers and supervisors in the telegraph offices, and especially by postmasters and postmistresses in country offices. Since he took charge of the branch in 1899 he honestly believed that he had worked hardar than any man in the Post Office Department. It had been a continual drag and disappointment, with worry and abuse because things had not been done. It was enough to kill any man. The engineering work which he ought to be doing as an engineer was by force of circumstances denied to him, because he must be in his office to answer reports, etc. At the present moment he had in his office enough urgent reports and estimates and different things which had been sent for to keep him going for three months if he locked himself up in his room and attended solely to them. He was pretty well desperate to know what to do to get these things off while the Commission was sitting. His officers had been treated in much the same way. He had an excellent staff, and they had supported him for years, and worked night and day without reward. They got overtime but had no time off or family life, and got nothing but abuse. They were overworked, and if they made a mistake they were pinned to it, but they received no credit for the great amount of good work which they did.

Mr. Wilks: Have you made representations to your superiors?

The Witness: I have applied for additional staff. A few months ago I directed a communication to the Deputy-Postmaster-general, pointing out many things which did not meet with my approval, but I could not check them, owing to my being engaged on clerical work. I got no reply. The operating on some of the country lines was very bad—it was simply terrible.

If that is your opinion what term would you expect the public to use?—I have drawn attention to it frequently before, and find that nothing has been done. Something should be done in the interests of the public. The service is not nearly as safe as it ought to be for public telegrams, owing to bad transmissions and bad receiving.

Is it not the test of value that telegraphy should be accurate?—Yes, accuracy could be obtained by proper supervision and proper training.

Is it not dangerous to allow the conditions you describe to remain in the Government service?—Yes.

Have you been humbugged?—Yes: I don't aim at any particular person. The financial policy has had that result.

Do you say that while you ostensibly have the responsibility put on your shoulders for the effective working of your department some other department, that has no responsibility comes along and humgbus you?—Yes, that is so.

The Commission adjourned.

## THE OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

### Imperial Decree.

### THE NEW REGIME.

It is inevitable that such a startling event as the simultaneous death of the Emperor and Empress-Dowager should give rise to a plentiful crop of rumours. At any time the removal of the latter's strong hand from the reins of government would have caused a feeling of restless suspense; but coinciding as it does with the Emperor's death, general expectancy must necessarily be spurred to fever pitch. In the double episode there is seen in certain quarters a unique opportunity for a complete break with the past and a direct summons to be up and doing. Hence we shall be told of renewed activity on the part of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, while other leaders will be inspired to take took of their chances of success in a bid for power. The circumstances attending the dramatic occurrence in Peking will also form the subject of free conjecture, and the report which is said to have reached Australia already that there has been foul play will be used to stir up faction in the Empire. Fortunately as far as the country at large is concerned there is no rallying cry to swell the forces of unrest or revolution. During the life-time of the Empress Dowager there was some justification for the contention that of her own free will she would never allow the introduction of the full measure of reform towards which the nation according to its lights is pressing. On her death, at least for the moment all things in the way of national progress are possible. A modification of policy there must assuredly be; for, if we ranked her commanding personality on the side of the reactionaries, the withdrawal of her support must give a tremendous impetus to the advocates of reform, inasmuch as there can be no one in Palace circles to supply the influence and adroitness that Her Majesty brought to bear upon affairs of state. In these circumstances the nation may well stay its hand until it sees in which direction Peking is swayed.

All eyes are turned to the Capital. The fact that the Empress-Dowager's death will give heart to the reform party is well known to the reactionaries, and they may feel tempted to measure their strength with their opponents before their sun has set. Such a course, however, would be impossible, without the support or approval of the new Regent. If, on the other hand, the dynastic plans were so well matured, that in a spirit of stupendous cynicism provision has been made for the rehabilitation of the old regime; if the vacillation and rebuffs that the cause of reform suffered at the hands of her late Majesty are to be but as whips to the scorpions of the new Regent, then the cry may be raised "To your tents, O people of China." The welfare of the country would thus seem to hinge on the attitude of Prince Ch'un and his ability to enforce his authority. If he is prepared to throw in his lot with the reform party, there is no reason why the present tranquillity existing in the Empire should be disturbed. H. E. Yuan Shih-kai has proved himself to be no extremist, and the work of reform under his auspices would be carried out without the risk of a violent upheaval. In taking the recognized leader of the Chinese Progressives as his right-hand man Prince Ch'un will not only be furthering the immediate welfare of his country, but will be adopting the soundest policy to bring about that general recongnition of China in the family of modern nations to which her people aspire. Unrest within her borders on a large scale, even if it did not lead to foreign intervention, must impose upon the Empire further burdens that it is hardly in a position to face. This feature should be borne in mind by would-be patriots who are tempted to seize the opportunity of stirring up trouble in the confidence of support from within or from without. Already the mere prospect of disturbances as a result of the dynastic changes is said to have exercised a most injurious effect on financial interests in the Capital, and from this slight indication may be gathered the extent of the economic disaster that awaits China in the event of serious unrest.

If the country and those who seek to control its destinies could but look far enough ahead, they would realize that even the dynastic changes which are absorbing their attention present less serious problems than the question of national finance. All are agreed upon the importance of China setting her house in order hereelf. But if she allows her finances to become thoroughly disorganized. the consequences with which she is threatened may well include outside intervention, with results that are well known to the blindest conservative. The late Government has been lax in regard to the currency question; the confusion that has been allowed to grow up on all sides is increasing, until a state of affairs prevails that affects everyone of China's millions who, though they may suffer in silence, bear no less ill will by reason of the losses endured, and are the readier prey to the intrigues of agitators. Life has been made order to the poorest classes by the senseless issuing of copper cash in enormous quantities, while the uncontrolled issue of bank notes against insufficient reserves of silver, and, perhaps worse still of copper cash, must lead to a crisis of the gravest kind unless the whole question of finance is dealt with in the near future. What the country wants is that there should be an end to futile platitudes on the importance of maintaining a sound system of finance and that measures should be adopted to carry such system into effect. This is one of the most urgent, if not the most urgent question for the new Government. Confidence in sound finance will generate confidence in other matters; but if the authorities in Peking refuse to deal with this problem in time, the ship of state will have embarked upon a perilous voyage. with but one prospect before her, that of a waterlogged vessel drifting helplessly in a stormy night on to financial rocks. "N. C. Herald" (Nov,—21),

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November 13.

Decree of H. I. M., the Emperor, in compliance with the Command of the Empress Dowager appointing Tsai Feng (Prince Ch'un) regent and ordering that Pu Yi (son of Prince Ch'un) be brought to the Palace where he will be educated.

Prince Ch'un is the third son of the late Prince Ch'un who had five sons. The eldest is dead; the second was Emperor Kuang Hsu. Prince Ch'un succeeded to his father's title in January, 1891. Prince Pu Yi was born on February 11, 1906. The order that he is to be sent to the Imperial Palace to receive his education is regarded as a preliminary step for his being adopted as heir to Emperor Kuang Hsu.—Translator.

November 14.

(1.) Since last autumn the Emperor has been frequently indisposed and a Rescript was issued some time ago commanding Viceroys, Governors and Tartar Generals throughout the Empire to recommend the best physicians within their respective jurisdictions to attend upon his Majesty. In obedience to the Rescript Dis. Chen Pin-chun, Tsao Yuan-Heng, Li Yung-ping, Chou Chang-tao, Tu chung-chun, Shih Huan and Chung Fang have since been sent to Peking by the Viceroys of Chihli Liangkiang and Hukung and the Governors of Kaingsu, and hekiang to prescribe for his Majesty; but no benefit has been derived from their medical advice. The Emperor, therefore, hereby again commands the Viceroys and Governors of the various provinces to recommend the best doctors of medicine within their jurisdiction, regardless of rank or standing, to prescribe for him. The sponsors, or recommenders will be rewarded, if those whom they have recommended succeed in curing his Majesty. Let this Decree be made known to all.

(2) At the Daily Meeting of the Grand Council the Prince Regent is to have precedence over all the Grand Councillors.

The meeting referred to above is held daily between the hours of 4 and 6 a.m. in the presence of their Majesties the Empress Dowager and the Emperor. It is at this meeting that the members of the Grand Council daily transact the business of the State.—Translator.

(3) Decree granting degrees to the successful candidates, composed of military students who have completed their education abroad, and who underwent an examination held by the Ministry of war some time ago.

November 14.

VALEDICTORY MANIFESTO OF EMPEROR KUANG HSU.

(1) It was owing to the exalted love of Our Imperial mother, Our canopy and support, that the Divine Vessel (the Throne) was bestowed upon Our keeping. Having set foot in Our childhood upon the Throne. We succeeded to Our great heritage in reverent devoutness, from the moment of Our accession. We looked on high for guidance to the ancestral precepts of the Sacred Ones before Us, and, in devotion to Our Government, and love toward Our people, made the fear of Heaven and the example of Our forefathers the mainspring of every act. Conscious of Our own deficiency, We have not dared to do ought but labour late and early with anxious application. To be unwearied day by day has been Our single purpose. We have striven earnestly to advance toward the highest path of order. Whenever, in times of visitation by flood or drought Our governors in the provinces have prayed Us to remit taxation or bestow relief the immediate outpouring of Our bounty has in no case been withheld. We have established schools, reorganized the armies of the State, encouraged industrial enterprises and revised the laws of Empire, The anxious care that in the seclusion of Our palace has filled Our breast must have been witnessed by Our ministers and people throughout the Empire.

Our bodily constitution has through Our life been strong; but since last autumn We have been frequantly indisposed and for some days past Our strength has gradually failed, until the hope of recovery has passed away. We recognize in this the will of Heaven. Mindful of the grave interests of the dynastic line, We feel that it behoves Us to transmit Our charge to worthy hands, and We have now received the benign mandate of her Majesty the Empress-Dowager, in these words:—"Let Pu Yi, the son of Prince Chun, be adopted as heir to the Emperor Kuang Hsu and enter upon the inheritance of the great dynastic line, as Emperor by succession." Our imperial successor is virtuously disposed and filial, and endowed with bright intelligence. We are assured that he will know how to accept with reverence the trust that is bestowed. It is Our hope that Our Ministers and servants, civil and military, will unite in upright and loyal efforts, each zealous in the discharge of his allotted duty, that thus they may uphold for. Our adopted successor a more and more glorious rule. In this be done the cravings of Our breast will be assuaged.

In obedience to former usage, let the robes of mourning be laid aside at the end of seven and twenty days. Be this proclaimed throughout the Empire for the information of all.

(2) Decree in the name of the Empress-Dowager appointing Shih Te (Prince of Li), Kuei Pin (Prince of Jui), Na-ven-tu (a Prince and Dzassak of the Khalka Mongols), Tsai Tseh (President of the Ministry of Finance), Shih Hsu (Grand Secretary), Yuan Shih-kai (President of the Waiwupu) Pu Lung (President of the Ministry of Rites), Chi Lu and Isang Ch'ung Comptrollers of the Imperial House-hold) to arrange the obsequial rites. They are to perform their duty with the solemnity that is fitting.

3. Decree in the name of the Empress-Dowager stating that whereas His Majesty the Emperor has ascended upon the Dragon to be a guest on high without of spring born to his inheritance, no course has been open but that of causing Pu Yi, son of Prince Chun, to become adopted as the son of Emperor Kaung Hsu and to enter upon the inheritance of the great dynastic line as Emperor by succession

(4) Decree in the name of the Empress Dowager commanding that Pu Yi be adopted as the son of Emperor Kuang Hsu. Pu Yi is to enter upon the inheritance of the great dynastic line, as Emperor by succession.

(5) Decree in the name of the Empress Dowager stating that in consideration of the fact that his Majesty who has succeeded to the Throne is at present of a tender age. and moreover that. in times so filled with trouble the Princes and Ministers cannot be left without a source to look to authority, the Prince Regent should take up the reins of government, until his Majesty who has now succeeded shall have fulfilled the period of his education. when the government will forthwith be returned into his hands.

INAUGURAL DECREE.

(6) Decree of the Emperor. in compliance with the Command of the Empress Dowager stating that on the 21st day of this moon (the 14th day of November, 1908) at the "yen" hour (5-7p.m.) His Majesty Emperor Kuang Hsu departed this life, ascending upon the Dragon to be a guest on high, Her Majesty the Empress Dowager has commanded Us to enter upon the inheritance of the great succession Prostrate upon the earth We bewailed Our grief to Heaven, vainly stretching out Our hands in lamentation. For four and thirty years, as we in humility reflect, His Majesty now departed reigned under the Canopy of Heaven, In reverent observance of the Ancestral precepts, He made the counsels prompted by maternal love. His guide, applying himself with awe-struck zeal to the toilsome performance of His duty. For not single day, in reverence for Heaven and in obedience to the ancestral pattern, did He cease to be inspired with devotion in the cause of government and love on behalf of His people. He gave the charge of office to the attached and wise. The welfare of the people and the policy of the State were ever present in His inmost thoughts. Sincere in the deepest measure must be at this time the grief and lamentation of all to whom the breath of life is given. Not in words can We give expression to the sadness which pierces Our heart and show itself in tears of blood. Grave in Our mind is the trust bequeathed, the burden of which is charged upon Us. Our unworthy person yet know We that We are able to depend in Our Capital and throughout the Empire upon Our Ministers and servants high and low in the ranks of the civil and military administration. Unitedly they will strive in uprightness and loyalty to maintain on Our behalf an ever improving rule. It behoves the Government of all the provinces to bear a gentle sway over the people committed to Our charge. Thus will consolation be administered to the soul in Heaven of his Majesty now departed. Fervent is Our hope that this may be!

For the observance of the rites of mourning. We have reverently received a charge, by the testament of his Majesty now departed, that in obedience to previous usage the monrning garb be laid aside at the end of seven and twenty days. To do this Our feelings, in very truth, will not consent. We shall observe with reverence in strict adherence to the rule of ancient time three years of mourning, that expresion may in some slight part be given to the grief that fills Our mind.

As regards all the acts of sacrifice worship and prescribed by cannon for the Temples of the State, it is fitting nothing be diminished in the allotted ceremonial on account of the present mourning. Let therefore the Department that are concerned assemble to decide what steps it is right to take, as former precedent directs for the appointment of officials reverently to discharge the duty on Our behalf, or for Our personal performance of the ritual, and make report to us thereon. Let the rites of mourning to be observed by the officials and the people throughout the Empire be conducted in confirmity with the established rule. Let this be promulgated for the information of all in our Capital and throughout the Empire.

(7) The Empress Dowager is made Empress Grand Dowager and the Empress (wife of the late Emperor Kaung Hsu) is made Dmpress Dowager.

(8) In the third moon of the 26th year of Tao Kuang (1846) His Majesty the Empress Snan Tsung Ch'eng, Our Imperial Ancestor. issued a special edict, in the following terms:—

"The two names (given to an Emperor) should not be capriciously altered in demonstration of respect. Henceforward, on a successor to the Throne being declared, let the first character of his name, as before, remain unchanged neither let any diminution be made in the strokes of which it is composed. As regards the second character, let decision be taken at the time with reference to the stroke that should be dispensed with. Let this be enrolled among the fundamental institutes."

This having been reverently received We now, in respectful obedience to the will of Our august predecessor, ordain that the first character of the Imperial name be written as before without neeessity of alteration. For the second character let the last stroke be omitted and alteration as a token of respect be made by writing the character. All books that have been printed before the issue of this Decree remain unaffected by it.

(9) Whereas in the thirteenth year of Tung Chih (1874) on the decease of His Majesty the Emperor Mou Tsung Yi, His Majesty now departed excused in conformity with precedent the Manchu Generals, Viceroys, Governors, Commanders-in-Chief Provincial Treasurers and Judges, together with the Comptrollers of the Salt and Customs revenue and Superintendents of the Manufactories, from the duty of coming to the Capital to do homage before the Imperial sarcophagus—now, inasmuch as His Majesty has departed this life and ascended to the empyrean heights, let all the high officials concerned take note that they need not ask permission to come to the Capital to do homage before the Imperial coffin to the end that no neglect be entailed in the functions of their office. What is incumbent upon them is that they do exert their efforts for the complete fulfilment of their duty, and thus show themselves not unworthy of their trust. The mere form of ceremonial observance is not that which is important. Let this be made known to all.

November 15.

Decree in the name of the Empress Grand Dowager stating that matters of high importance must be first referred to her Majesty by the Prince Regent for approval.

November 15.

"EMPRESS DOWAGER'S" VALEDICTORY.

In obedience to former usage, let the robes of mourning be laid aside at the seven and twenty days. Let this be promulgated for the information of all in Our Capital and throughout the Empire,

VALEDICTORY MANIFESTO OF THE EMPRESS GRAND DOWAGER.

(1) We were admitted to the Imperial Palace by Emperor Hsien Feng. We came upon a time of internal troubles during the minority of Emperor Tung Chih when the country was infested with, and devastated by, the Miao and Musulman rebels. In conjunction with the late Empress Dowager Tz'e An, We used all possible means to improve the situation and We dared not to do aught but labour late and early with anxious application, in order that We might carry out the instructions of Emperor Hsien Feng. Our Ministers and servants applied themselves with zeal to the performance of their duty and We subsequently contrived to bring the rebels into submission and to restore peace. During the minority of Emperor Kuang Hsu We showed Ourselves not unworthy of Our trust. The year before last We issued a decree sanctioning the principles of Constitutional Government and during the present year We also promised to introduce a Parliament into the country within nine years.

Our constitution has through Our life been strong but since the summer of the present year We have been constantly indisposed. Although We have been taken ill, the welfare of the people and the policy of the State have always been present in Our thoughts. We have been greatly distressed by the death of Emperor Kuang Hsu which event occurred on the 21st day of this moon. For some days past Our strength has gradually failed until the hope of recovery has passed away. The Emperor is at present of a tender age and Our Ministers and servants civil and military, should use their best efforts to uphold for his Majesty a glorious rule and to help Him to strengthen the country, The Emperor should perform His duty carefully and attend to His studies diligently, so that He may, in later years, follow the example of his forefathers. This is Our most sincere hope.

AN IMPERIAL EDICT.

(2) By command of the Empress Grand Dowager We have entered upon the inheritance of the great dynastic line as Emperor by succession and We are of a tender age. We have looked to her Majesty to advise Us and bring Us up. We had earnestly hoped that the health of her Majesty might remain sound so that She might be able to work with Us for the good of the country. To Our great sorrow We found that Her Majesty's health was growing worse, but We hoped that by the application of proper remedies Her Majesty might be restored to health and be able to assist Us in administering the Government. A relapse was caused by the ascension of Emperor Kuang Hsu to be a guest on high. which sad event occurred on the 21st day of this moon, and the health of her Majesty consequently became gradually worse until on the 22nd day of this moon (the 15th day of November, 1908) at the "wei" hour (1-3 p.m.) her Majesty expired, Not in words can We give expression to the sadness which pierces Our heart.

For the observance of the rites of mourning We have received a charge, by the valedictory manifesto of Her Majesty, that in obedience to former usage the mourning garb be laid aside at the end of seven and twenty days. To do this Our feelings will not consent, so We shall wear the mourning garb for one hundred days and reverently observe twenty-seven months of mourning, that expression may in some part be given to the sorrow that fills Our heart.

We must, in obedience to the instructions which We have received from her Majesty, exert Our efforts for the fulfilment of Our duty and strive earnestly to strengthen the country, so that the spirit in Heaven of her Majesty now departed may rest in peace.

With regard to the obsequial rites, Shan Chi (Prince Su), No-lo-ho (Prince of the 2nd order), Potisu (Prince of the Khara-ch'in Mongols), Lu Ch'uan-lin (Grand Secretary), Kuei Chun (Comptroller of the Imperial Household) and Ghing Hou (Senior Vice-President of the Ministry of Rites) are ordered to decide what steps it is right to take as former precedent directs, for the appointment of offic

## THE DHARWAR WATER SUPPLY.

THE following Resolution has been published on the scheme for the supply of water to the town of Dharwar :—

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to remit the balance of the Dharwar Municipality's plague loan (Rs. 23,273) and to sanction a grant-in-aid of Rs. 76,727 towards the cost of the scheme. This sum should be met from the provision made in the current year's budget under the head "24. Medical" for grant-in-aid to local bodies for sanitary projects. Sanction is also accorded to the contribution of Rs. 50,000 by the Dharwar District Local Board.

The Collector of Dharwar should be requested to submit the necessary application for the loan of Rs. 2 lakhs, repayable in 20 years at 4 per cent. required by the Dharwar Municipality for the purposes of the water-supply scheme, specifying clearly in what instalments it is proposed to be drawn.

The Executive Engineer, Dharwar Irrigation District, should be entrusted with the execution of the work and he should be requested to see that it is completed within six months of the receipt of the last instalment of the loan.

Establishment and tools and plant charges should be remitted on the value of imported material and levied only on work actually executed locally.

The Municipality should be asked to submit for the sanction of Government proposals regarding the revision of taxes.

Mr. M. Visvesvaraya, M.I.C.E., Sanitary Engineer to Government, Bombay, has submitted the following letter on the scheme :—

With reference to Government Resolution, No. 4293, dated the 13th July, 1907, I have the honour to submit herewith complete plans and estimates comprising a water-supply scheme for the town of Dharwar received under the Executive Engineer, Dharwar Irrigations, No. 5042, dated 1st December, 1907. In forwarding the same, the Superintending Engineer, S.D., has endorsed his approval of its technical features. The reports of these officers are attached in original. The scheme is generally on the lines indicated in the note submitted with this office No. 201, dated the 19th March, 1907, and it has been carefully examined and checked in this office.

2. The complete cost of the project is as under :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Improvements to tank including land compensation ... ... ... | 86,422 |
| Pumping station... ... ... | 82,885 |
| Rising main ... ... ... | 44,352 |
| Service reservoir... ... ... | 19,724 |
| Distribution system including pipes, valves etc. ... ... ... | 65,207 |
| Standposts, cattle troughs, etc ... | 6,107 |
| Total | 3,01,697 |
| Establishment charges at 12 per cent. on Rs. 1,08,812 ... ... | 13,014 |
| Tools and plant charges at 1½ per cent. on Rs. 1,08,812 ... ... | 1,630 |
| Total | 3,19,371 |

The annual working expenses are estimated at Rs. 12,000.

3. The project is very complete in itself, and as the Executive Engineer prepared it in close consultation with me in the various stages, I have no additions or alterations to suggest save on matters of detail. My remarks and suggestions in this respect are all epitomized in this paragraph :—

(i) The drainage of the Kelgeri village should be collected in a diversion channel constructed close to and on the south and east sides of the village and taken to a distance of about 300 yards below the feeder trench.

(ii) The cattle pond should be built in masonry, similar in design to an ordinary catle trough, but of the larger size required in this case. The inlet pipe should be controlled by a floating ball-cock placed in a locked protecting chamber. This will prevent waste of water and the consequent development of insanitary conditions in the vicinity of the headworks. The supply to the cattle pond should be conveyed in a 2-inch pipe instead of through an open trench.

(iii) The dhobi's ghaut should be taken to a site below the pumping station and gathering trench, so that no dirty water may be allowed to collect between the tank dam and the trench.

(iv) The cross drains referred to on page 8 of the report on the project, to be effective, should be taken about five feet below road level instead of two feet only. There should be a longitudinal drain filled with rubble stone and quarry refuse, about five feet below the surface, built in the old embankment at the inner edge of the road and communicating with the proposed stoneware drains.

(v) The design for the waste weir seems suitable and provides for a run-off of 1¼ inch from the catchment. Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, considers (vide paragraph 3 of his report) that the provision of a run-off of one inch would be ample. It is recommended that the work be constructed as designed and the water level raised by a temporary earthened bank at the end of September by about 2½ feet. The bank can be renewed every year at a cost of about Rs.50. The present waste weir is capable of dealing with ¼ inch only and the old tank has stood all this time.

Raising the water level by 2½ feet means an addition to the storage of 18½ million cubic feet. This would be a very substantial addition to the storage and is all the more important in view of the fears entertained of failure of supply in years of extreme drought.

(vi) The gathering trench is intended to collect subsoil water which is expected to be large for about five months in the year and also the leakage through the waste channel. It will serve as a reservoir or balancing tank and can be filled from the main tank whenever the percolation supply is insufficient. A small steam pump will be necessary to drain the trench occasionally for cleaning, the steam being supplied from the large boilers.

The area above this trench will be protected.

(vii) The levels between the tank outlet and the pumps admit of the addition of filter beds whenever funds are available. The cost will be between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 30,000 according to the quality of the filters provided.

(viii) As regards the pumps referred to at page 11 of the report and in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Executive Engineer's letter, there is no doubt but that the Worthington pumps will be the most economical in the long run. The extra cost of the machinery will be more than made up by the saving in fuel within four or five years.

(ix) As regards the distribution system its greatest fault is the insufficiency of the pipes. This is on account of the need for economy as otherwise the cost will prove prohibitive. We should have an imperfect system or none at all. But care is taken to ensure that additions can be made whenever the Municipality can afford the outlay or when persons who want the water contribute the cost. For the same reason pipes are not laid to the Fort and the Police Lines.

The service reservoir is placed at a sufficient elevation to command all parts of the town except the Collector's bungalow which is on an eminence.

(x) A service cistern may probably be required at about point F (drawing No. 8) on the town service main where the ground is high and where the distribution pipes may not contain water during the hours of maximum consumption in that neighbourhood.

(xi) The gate box shown in the design for standpost (drawing No. 11) should be placed outside the paving.

It is not intended that the project should be sent back for revision in consequence of the above remarks, but if approved by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, effect may be given to the suggestions during the execution of the work.

4. The question of financing the project has already been satisfactorily dealt with by the Municipality, the Collector of Dharwar and the Commissioner, Southern Division, as will be seen from the correspondence appended to the Government Resolution under reference. The complete cost of the scheme now submitted works out to Rs. 3,19,371 (vide Appendix 13 of the report on the project and paragraph 2 above). With the slight changes referred to in paragraph 3, the total cost may increase to Rs. 3,25,000.

5. It has all along been assumed that Government will make a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,00,000 and authorize a contribution of Rs. 50,000 from the District Local Board, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,75,000 to be provided by loan at the expense of the Municipality.

A loan of Rs. 1,75,000 at 4 per cent., repayable in 30 years, will require annually Rs. 10,120 for sinking fund and interest charges; and adding Rs. 12,000 to this for working expenses, the total yearly charge to be borne by the Municipality will be Rs. 22,120.

6. This the Municipality propose to meet as under (vide copy of Resolution of the Municipality attached) :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| (1) Revision of house tax ... ... | 1,600 |
| (2) Water-tax ... ... | 14,600 |
| (3) Increase by revision of octroi schedule ... ... ... ... | 4,000 |
| (4) Amount of yearly instalment of plague loan in case it is remitted by Government ... | 4,932 |
| (5) Saving in the present expenditure on water-supply ... | 3,000 |
| Total | 28,132 |

These figures are referred to with approval in the Commissioner Southern, Division's letter No. 117, dated 9th May, 1907. The yearly instalment for plague loan is now probably due for five or six years more. Whatever differences of opinion there may be about individual items, the above figures taken as a whole show that, with generous aid from Government to the extent contemplated, there will be no difficulty in financing the scheme.

There is also a considerable saving in the grant of Rs. 10,000 for preliminary surveys made in the Government Resolution under reference.

7. The estimate of the probable consumption by Government officers and institutions required as per paragraph 1 of Government Resolution No. 4298, dated 13th July, 1907, is given (vide page 18 of the report project) as 25,000 gallons daily or about one-twelfth of the total daily supply.

It is recommended that the work be carried out by the Executive Engineer, Dharwar Irrigation.

If the technical details of the project are approved in the Public Works Department, it is hoped Government will be pleased to pass orders as regards the grant-in-aid, contribution by the Local Board and the loan, referred to in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 4298, dated 13 July 1907, and call upon the local officers to obtain from the Municipality the necessary loan application and papers and usual agreement for the execution of the work by the Public Works Department.

This is the first of two schemes prepared since Government took upon themselves (vide Government Resolution, General Department, No. 4326, dated 15th July, 1907) to give financial aid to mofussil Municipalities for the installation of large schemes of water-supply and drainage.

The scheme in its essential features has met with the approval of the Collector of Dharwar and the Commissioner, Southern Division. The details were explained to the members of the Municipality by Mr. Chapman and myself at a meeting held at Dharwar on 24th October last when a resolution was passed by them cordially approving of the scheme. A copy of the resolution is attached.

All the essentials needed for a decision are now before Government. If at this stage, on any matter of detail, the project is again forwarded for report to the local authorities, there will be the usual delay of many months which I humbly think may be avoided. It is of some importance that the Executive Engineer who worked out the scheme should arrange all the preliminaries connected with the carrying out of scheme. In a case like this, the advantage of making a beginning far outweighs any inconvenience likely to arise hereafter by leaving a few details imperfect or even minor mistakes undetected and unrectified.

It may be mentioned in conclusion that the project has been prepared from commencement to the end by Mr. J. B. Chapman, Executive Engineer, Dharwar Irrigation District. The surveys were put through by him and the plans and estimates got up in the spare hours of a heavy executive charge. The work, it will be seen, has been done with great despatch and in a very creditable manner.

## RAILWAY RETURN.

### PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th Nov. on 17·28 Miles open:

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts | Other Earnings (Estimated) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total Traffic for the week ... ... | 300 | 400 | ..... | 700 |
| Or per mile of Railway ... ... | 17 | 23 | .... | 40 |
| For previous 21 weeks of half-year | 8,371 | 3,306 | 30 | 11,707 |
| Total for 22 weeks... | 8,671 | 3,706 | 30 | 12,407 |
| Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year | 393 | 410 | 6 | 809 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 23 | 24 | .... | 47 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 9,393 | 6,228 | 39 | 15,660 |

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 109
Do. to date ... Rs. 3,253

### GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th Nov. on 141·14 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (estimated). | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total Traffic for the week ... ... | 4,000 | 15,000 | ... | 19,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 28 | 106 | ..... | 134 |
| For previous 21 weeks of half-year ... ... | 1,20,359 | 3,51,326 | 2,189 | 4,73,874 |
| Total for 22 weeks ... | 1,24,359 | 3,66,326 | 2,189 | 4,92,874 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year | 7,120 | 18,868 | 762 | 26,750 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. ... | 50 | 134 | 5 | 189 |
| Total to corresp. date do. | 1,44,008 | 4,53,739 | 5,038 | 6,03,785 |

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 7,750
Do. to date ... Rs. 1,09,911

### RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th Nov. on 1,773·77 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (estimated. | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total Traffic for the week ... ... | 1,42,000 | 2,50,000 | 7,000 | 3,99,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 80 | 141 | 4 | 225 |
| For previous 21 weeks of half-year ... | 33,53,828 | 37,77,457 | 1,34,053 | 72,65,338 |
| Total for 22 weeks... | 34,95,828 | 40,27,457 | 1,41,053 | 76,64,338 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year. | 1,79,089 | 2,56,378 | 30,359 | 4,66,026 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 101 | 145 | 17 | 263 |
| Total to corresp. date do. | 30,08,402 | 61,44,963 | 1,57,022 | 10220387 |

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 67,026
Do. to date ... Rs. 25,80,049

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 12.

The depression from Persia is still giving light clouds in Kashmir, but in the rest of the country skies are clear.

Humidity is normal, or in defect.

Forecast—Dry clear weather is probable over the whole country.

SATARA, DECEMBER 13.

The weather has become disturbed in North-west India and clouds have spread over the greater part of this region being light in the plains and moderately heavy on the hills. There has also been a light precipitation in Kashmir, Sonemarg reporting half an inch. In the rest of the country skies are clear.

Forecast—Light precipitation is probable on the Upper India hills.

### EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

A severe earthquake, origin about 1,100 miles distant was recorded on the Simla seismographs last night. The first tremors began at 17 hours 33 minutes.

### BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 12TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 12th December, giving data for the proceeding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded at Lahore but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess and temperature equal to the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is in defect except at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and clear in Rajputana. Humidity has ncreased generally and is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is normal over nearly the whole division, but the minimum is high is Sind

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded at Bhuj and Dwarka and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal except for a defect at night at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has fallen, the minimum being now lower than usual at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now below the average over the whole area. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity remains in defect and while the maximum temperature is normal the minimum is generally lower than usual.

General Remarks.—Weather has been fine and is likely to continue so.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 1st November to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushire (11th) | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jask (11th) | 73·3 | 66·3 | ... | 0·00 |
| Muskat (11th) | 78·8 | 69·1 | ... | 0.18 |
| Multan | 73·3 | 48·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Rawalpindi | 65·9 | 37·9 | ... | 0·00 |
| Lahore | 71·4 | 40·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Sirsa | 75·3 | 42·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ambala | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Delhi | 74·7 | 49·7 | ... | 0·00 |
| Agra | 73·5 | 47·5 | ... | 0·00 |
| Mahipuri | 71·8 | 43·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Jhansi | 76·0 | 52·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Cawnpore | 75·4 | 42·5 | ... | 0·00 |
| Allahabad | 75·4 | 44·3 | ... | 0·00 |
| Jacobabad | 79·1 | 47·3 | ... | 0.00 |
| Karachi | 79·5 | 62·5 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ajmer | 75·9 | 46·7 | ... | 0·03 |
| Jaipur | 78·2 | 46·1 | ... | 0·16 |
| Kotah | 76·0 | 51·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Bhuj | 78·1 | 58·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Dwarka | 83·8 | 67·7 | ... | 0·00 |
| Veraval | 86·7 | 64·3 | ... | 0·00 |
| Rajkot | 85·4 | 54·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 84·6 | 51·5 | ... | 0·00 |
| Surat | 83·1 | 58·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ahmedabad | 85·1 | 56·7 | ... | 0·00 |
| Deesa | 86·8 | 51·4 | ... | 0·00 |
| Neemuch | 76·0 | 45·8 | ... | 0·00 |
| Indore | 78·1 | 46·1 | ... | 0·01 |
| Jubbulpore | 74·0 | 42·8 | ... | 0·00 |
| Sangor | 74·1 | 53·5 | ... | 0·21 |
| Hoshangabad | 77·6 | 47·4 | ... | 0·03 |
| Khandwa | 80·7 | 45·1 | ... | 0·07 |
| Akola | 82·7 | 50·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Amraoti | 80·8 | 56·3 | ... | 0·03 |
| Nagpur | 80·1 | 47·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Chanda | 80·5 | 48·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Bhpur | 77·2 | 53·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Bombay | 88·9 | 70·3 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ratnagiri | 90·3 | 66·0 | ... | 0·20 |
| Mormugao | 85·0 | 69·2 | ... | 0.00 |
| Karwar | 88·3 | 63·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Malegaon | 83·4 | 46·6 | ... | 0·10 |
| Ahamednagar | 80·1 | 51·5 | ... | 0·00 |
| Poona | 83·0 | 48·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Sholapur | 83·8 | 53·9 | ... | 0·37 |
| Bijapur | 83·7 | 50·7 | ... | 0·00 |
| Belgaum | 79·2 | 54·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Aurangabad | 82·7 | 51·2 | ... | 0·34 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 81·9 | 50·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Hydembad | 79·8 | 53·7 | ... | 0·00 |
| Mangalore | 87·7 | 68·4 | ... | 0·00 |
| Calicut | 86·3 | 66·1 | ... | 0·03 |
| Cochin | 87·7 | 71·3 | ... | 0·59 |
| Colombo | 89·5 | 72·0 | ... | 2·21 |
| Masulipatam | 82·7 | 61·8 | ... | 3·79 |
| Bellary | 85·0 | 57·3 | ... | 0·03 |
| Cuddapah | 84·7 | 61·1 | ... | ... |
| Madras | 83·5 | 68·5 | ... | 0·00 |
| Bangalore | 77·8 | 53·8 | ... | 12·26 |
| Coimbatore | 83·1 | 61·3 | ... | 0·08 |
| Trichinopoly | 87·1 | 63·8 | ... | 0·79 |
| Negapatam | 84·4 | 69·0 | ... | 0·02 |

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, G = Gale, H = Hurricane.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

### STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 12th December was 30·085 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 8 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautifuler as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

## BY THE WAY.

### THE FRALITY OF TREATIES.

In pointing out the flimsiness of paper securities for peace Lord Lansdowne spoke the public mind. It was only necessary to remind his Manchester audience that recent events had proved that we cannot depend for the peace of the world or the preservation of the interests of this country on treaties. "I am afraid," he said, "we cannot look with much confidence to international compacts of that description." International conduct has not yet reached the standard of morality which serves to keep private conduct, in the compulsion of promises and obligations, fairly pure and correct. It would be rash, however, to conclude, from the experience of the last few months that treaties are of no avail. We do not think Lord Lansdowne intends his words to be interpreted in that sense. But for treaty obligations Europe might now be much nearer war than it can be conceived by the most egregious pessimist to be. The great drawback of treaties is that they can be threatened, if not upset, by precipitate action on the part of the weakest parties concerned. It is the Servias and Bulgarias which are often the strongest motive power in the upsetting of contracts made by greater peoples. The comity of nations is like an army in that it has frequently to accommodate its pace to that of the weaker brethren. Lord Lansdowne's conclusion holds good, we must put our trust in something stronger than paper.

### THE STATE OF IRELAND.

It is, of course, as futile—"Birrello duce"—to comment on the state of Ireland as it would be to criticise the manners and customs prevailing in some totally uncivilised and undisciplined district of the forests of Central Africa. But the miserable tale of shift, shuffle, intimidation, and disorder which is extracted from the luckless Mr. Birrell every afternoon by questions in the House of Commons is reinforced in a rather revolting manner by the letter to the "Times" in which the Rector of Castleconnell describes what happened at the funeral of Mr. John Enright. The coffin was snatched with actual violence from the bearers at the church door, and hurried without prayer into the grave, over which the dead man's clergyman was not allowed—under threats of knifing—to read the prayers proper to the occasion. And all this in the name of the Catholic religion, because there was some suggestion—which seems to have been totally unfounded—that Enright had gone over to Rome during the last days or hours of a consistently Protestant life. These are the doings of savages, and, under Mr. Birrell's amiable and futile guidance, Ireland appears to be sinking to a state of anarchial terrorism as degraded and ruinous as any that the chequered history of the island can show.

### GORING THE FRESHER.

Dr. Gore, inspired by a very laudable desire to reform Oxford and bring it back to the old mediæval idea of an assembly of hard-working and poverty stricken students, proposes that a "fresher" who does not speedily show a thirst for knowledge and we presumes, a resolution to "sport his oak" and keep it "sported" after hall dinner shall be sent down, or "requested to go elsewhere," videlicet to Cambridge. This is rather rough treatment of the University on the Cam, which is already far removed farther perhaps than Oxford, from the old Monastic ideal. One in every five Cantabs never takes so much as a degree, and one in three is content with a pass. We have not the figures for the sister University before us, but it may be doubted whether they are so formidable. Even in the old haleyon days when students worked all day in abject cells they were not averse to a little gaiety. Their thirst for knowledge was not entirely unadulterated. The bells of St. Mary and of Carfax not infrequently summoned the opposing camps of town and gown to arms.

### GLADIATORIAL GOLF.

It can hardly be said that the professional foursome at Deal and Sandwhich bestowed any particular boon on the game of golf. It served to enliven a dull season. It proved what most people suspected before, that the winners were the stronger pair. It did not prove that they were the equals of two of the Triumvirate. Apart from this, it seems to us to have done positive harm, by introducing a certain gladiatorial spirit into the realm of golf. As it stands at present golf is essentially a game that is played, not a game at which a few play while hordes look on. All honour to those who arrange London foursomes club matches, golfing tours and the like. Though only a select few play, yet those few are the chosen representatives of their clubs, and they play for love, not for money, and no crowds follow the game. A wide gulf separates this sort of thing from a gladiatorial combat for money between four professionals who represent nothing but themselves and their own ambitions and whose movements are followed by an admiring thousand or two of the spectators who would be much better employed practising on their own links. This £200, foursome business savours too much of the *ring*. We do not deny that it is a thing of ancient, if not of hoary, antiquity, comparatively speaking. Old Tom Morris was a frequent competitor in such matches. Yet none the less, it is alien to the true interest of golf.

### AT CARDIFF.

Mr. Balfour made a fine fighting speech at Cardiff, in which he ridiculed the absurdity and incompetence of the Government's attempted legislation, and insisted once more on the necessity and the imminent triumph of fiscal reform. On this occasion, as on others, his opponents will insist upon the pretence that they cannot understand him and that he is deliberately cryptic. It is an old device which may once have been effective, but which is now a little stale. After all it is not of great consequence whether Ministerialists do or do not understand Mr. Balfour. The important thing is that his own party should have no doubts of his meaning; and none are possible. Mr. Balfour will never speak with the hot enthusiasm of a fanatic. That is not in his character. But he speaks with a voice of which his followers do not find the tones muffled or mysterious. In one thing he praised the Government—in their foreign policy, which as he pointed out, the Opposition had neither questioned nor criticised. Sir Edward Grey also, in his excellent speech, referred in warm terms to this support from the Opposition, which enabled us to have firmness and calm and continuity in our dealings abroad. Unionists will not wish to take any credit for a course of conduct dictated by a sense of patriotic obligation.

### POETRY MISPLACED.

Poetry is clearly out of place in a court of law. Nobody concerned in litigation of any kind can quote it with assurance of safety. Judges, with keen recognition of the fact, are almost invariably prosaic. Eloquent counsellors will on occasion drop into poetry, but they must tremble as they do so, knowing how apt is such a practice to give the jury the impression that an unpractical fellow is addressing them. As for witnesses, they must be either very innocent or very mad when they adopt a poetical diction in conveying their views to the court. If warming be needed, one is supplied by the report of certain proceedings in Bloomsbury County Court. A young woman, being told by Judge Bacon to raise her "rather large" hat in order that her eyes might be seen, confided to the Bench the information that "the eyes are the windows of the soul, according to a poet." We have no doubt the remark was well meant. If not quite true, it was true enough for the witness-box: that is to say, it was a rough approximition to the truth as it appears to an ordinary observer.

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

WOMEN AND PUBLIC SPEAKING.

During the last year or two the woman debater has become more than a mere cipher. If in days gone by the wife of a local celebrity declared a bazaar open with much diffidence, and with less voice than she exerted to ask if her friends liked their tea weak or strong, she felt she had done a good deal in the matter of coming before the public eye. Nowadays the woman who does not want to be heard in public is fast becoming one of the minority. If a bye-election has to be fought, or a municipal vacancy occurs, the canvasser is a great deal readier with her offers of help on the platform than she is with her promises of house-to-house visiting. Women are, however, naturally handicapped where every characteristic of a speaker is concerned. All their training has been directed towards the soft modulation of the voice. They have usually only the vaguest idea how to throw their words forward to the end of a hall, how to sustain the voice through a long speech, or how to save themselves—as a professional pianist keeps his powers in reserve—for the summing up of the lecture or the "heckling" at the close of a debate. As a consequence, women speakers soon complain of hoarseness while their listeners equally blame the whole sex collectively for their inability to make themselves heard.

A BEGINNER'S CLASS.

The woman speaker is, at last, however, beginning to take herself seriously, and to see the need for training before she accepts invitations to hold forth in public. To avoid the inevitable result of a broken-down voice, caused by straining in an effort to gain by shouting what only requires a knowledge of voice-production and acoustics to attain, the most interesting lessons are now being given in public speaking, and at one well-known private school in London the increasing number of women who are enrolling themselves as pupils in the "public speaking" class testifies to the need which is being felt for instruction. To listen to a class of beginners is a lesson in itself, all the most flagrant faults of speakers—men as well as women—coming out under the searchlight of professional criticism. The average woman, when she finds herself in a hall, almost invariably starts her speech on a high note, from which she takes a headlong plunge, her first sentence being really little less than a downward scale of semitones. Consequently, the latter half of what she has to say is entirely lost to the audience. In reading a page of statistics, besides, the ordinary untrained speaker always drops her voice to such a low key by the time she reaches the figures that the point is, of course, entirely lost to all but those in the front row.

IMPORTANCE OF POSE.

Few women, as a matter of fact, know how to stand when speaking, and yet pose, in a woman's case, is even more important than in that of a man. To hold herself erect, the shoulders even, the chest out, the head well lifted, but the neck perfectly supple, with an avoidence equally of stiffness, and, what is almost worse—the "platform lounge"—are mongst the first matters which the principal of the school in question impresses on her pupils. She equally insists on the importance of breathing through the nose when speaking, while the amount of air which is taken in is shown to be entirely a secondary concern to the more difficult matter of knowing how to hold it. The throat must be kept perfectly "loose" whilst sound must never be held in reserve at the back of the throat, but the shaping of the tone must be kept to the front of the mouth of a clear diction is to be gained. The tip of the tongue should always touch the lower teeth, while the great object of a platform speaker should be as much to aim at giving a correct "colour" to the voice and an equal cadence in speaking, as to avoid the fatal pitfall of feverishly bracing herself up for a great effort at the beginning. Many of the subtleties of pronunciation which have to be mastered by the pupils are new to them. For instance, if two similar consonants follow each other few people ever do more than slur one into the other, and "unruffled and deep" becomes "unruffl'an'deep," to the mystification of all but those in the front seats. Vowels are a lesson in themselves, and such sentences as "Last year I could not hear with either ear," "laid in the cold ground," and, "his beard descending, swept his aged breast," are practised by the student so as to learn how to make each hiatus crisp and clear.

IMPROMPTU SPEECHES.

After the voice is trained, and the embryo speaker finds she can read or hold forth by the hour without fatigue, she has to learn how to be ready with her words. The agonies of mind which poison each course to the afterdinner speaker are non existent after hours have been spent, under capable supervision, in practising impromptu speaking. The methods are most ingenious, the teacher preparing a number of heads of speeches on slips of paper, which she places in a pot in front of her. Each pupil draws a slip in turn. The paper may read, "A vote of thanks to the lecturer," or may be to support a motion in favour of an amendment to the Licensing Bill, a speech on a "coming of age," or at the opening of a bazaar. The pupil has to rise, collect her thoughts, and address her imaginary audience, keeping what she has to say as short, concise, and humorous as possible, but pithy and to the point. The fees for a course of lessons of this description are so moderate that they are, as a matter of fact, within everyone's grasp, and it is a significant fact of the importance with which this training is regarded nowadays, that last year one of the chief associations of political women requested the principal of the school mentioned above to organise special public speaking and debating classes. As women lecturers make a fair income in political social, and other work nowadays, professional speaking represents one of the "open doors," which is, besides, proving an attraction to an increasing number of educated women.

## 300 FASSEGERS IN PERIL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER, 27.

The lives of three hundred passengers and the crews of two large steamers were in peril in the early hours of this morning through a collision in the Channel. Both steamers, the New Zealand Shipping Company's liner "Tongariro," 7,600 tons, on a voyage from London to New Zealand, and the Australian Shipping Company's steamer "Drumlanrig," 4,300 tons, on a voyage from South America to Hamburg, were beached at Dover in a badly damaged condition.

The first intimation of the mishap was given when the steamer "Tongariro" was seen to be lying off Dover with her bows badly damaged. She was rapidly filling with water, and tugs were at once sent to her assistance. As the only way of saving her from sinking efforts were made to beach her.

Inquiry showed the "Tongariro" had been in collision with the Liverpool steamer, "Drumlanrig," which was afterwards beached in Dover Bay.

The Liverpool steamer seemed to have suffered most damage. Her port quarters were torn away, and it was feared she would sink before she could be got out of danger. She belongs to the Australian shipping Company. As the "Drumlanrig" was being brought into Dover she collided with the ketch "Britannia."

The spectacle of the two large ships, beached in close proximity to each other in the bay attracted large numbers of people to the sea front. After temporary repairs, the liner will be towed off, and will return to London. The passengers will be sent from London to New Zealand in another ship

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|---|---|
| SCROFULA, | BAD LEGS, |
| SCURVY, | BLOTCHES, |
| ECZEMA, | SPOTS, |
| BLOOD POISON, | BLACKHEADS, |
| ULCERS, | PIMPLES, |
| SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, | AND SORES OF ALL KINDS |

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# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, DEC. 11.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 12.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols ... | 83 7/8 | 3/16 | |
| 3 do. Rentes ... | 97 1/4 | 1/4 | |
| 3½ do. Sterling Loan | 95 1/4 | 1/4 | |
| 3½ do. Govt. Securities.... | 82 | un | chgd |
| *Bar Silver in London ... | 22 7/16 | | 1/4 |
| do. do. 2 months' hence | 22 3/8 | | 1/4 |
| do. in New York ... | 48 5/8 | | 5/8 |
| Exchange on London at Paris... | 25·13 | 1 | |
| do. do. do. Berlin.... | 20·47 | | un chgd |
| do. do. do. New York. | 4·85 7/8 | | un chgd |
| Discount Bank of England Rate. | 2 1/2 | | since 28th |
| do Short London Bills | | | May |
| 3 months' sight. | 2 5/16 | | 1/16 |
| do. Indian Bank Bills | | | |
| 6 months' sight... | 2 1/4 | | 1/8 |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 2 5/8 | | un chgd |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 2 7/8 | | un chgd |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans ... | 2 1/4 | | un chgd |
| do. 7 day Market Loans... | 2 3/8 | | un chgd |

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25/32d. unchgd.
Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 40,000 at 1s. 3 15/16d.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/10½ unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver.—Fall caused by sales from East.

### SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... ... £ 40,000
Gold to Bombay ... ... ... £ 40,800

### COTTON.

Liverpool:—
Spots ... Easier with small demand.
Futures ... ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... ... Flat.
Manchester ... ... ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... ... ... 3,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 200 ,,
Imports ... ... ... ...16,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ... ... ... 4·83—10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 6 9/16—1/8

Future Delivery Prices:—

| D.-J. | J.-F. | F.-M. | Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4·62 | 4·61 | 4·60 | 4·59 | 4·59 |
| —09 | —09 | —08 | —09 | —09 |
| **May-June.** | **June-July.** | **July.-Aug.** | **Aug.-Sept.** | |
| 4·59 | 4·60 | 4·58 | 4·52 | |
| —09 | —08 | —09 | —09 | |

New York:—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 89,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 57,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ... 41,000 ,,
Do to Continent ... ... 31,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·16—05
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·40—11 } Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to longs unloading.
Do. do. May 8·62—06 }

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—8 3/4—1/16
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·54—01
Do. do. May 8·65—01
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.
Cotton Stock in London ... ... 16,140 Bales
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports... 427,000 ,,
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...206,000 ,,
Do. do. to France and Continent...175,000 ,,
Do. do. to Japan ... 5,000 ,,
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 1,092,000 ,,
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...329,000 ,,

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fine Broach ... ... ... | d. | 4 1/4 |
| F. G. Broach ... ... ... | d. | 4 3/4 |
| Good Broach ... ... ... | d. | 5 1/8 |
| Fine Bhownagger ... ... | d. | 4 3/4 |
| F. G. Bhownagger ... ... | d. | 4 7/8 |
| Good Bhownagger ... ... | d. | 4 3/4 |
| Fine Oomras ... ... ... | d. | 4 1/2 |
| F. G. Oomras ... ... ... | d. | 4 1/4 |
| Good Oomras ... ... ... | d. | 4 1/2 |
| Good M. G. Oomras ... .. | d. | 4 1/2 |
| Fine M. G. Oomras ... ... | d. | 4 1/2 |
| Fine Bengals ... ... ... | d. | 3 3/4 |
| F. G. Bengals ... ... ... | d. | 3 1/2 |
| Good Bengals ... ... ... | d. | 3 5/8 |
| Fine M. G. Bhownagger ... | d. | 4 1/2 |
| Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.— ... | d. | 3 3/4 |
| F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.— ... | | 4 1/2d. Sellers. |
| Months—December-January. | | |
| Fair Red Cocanadas—C. I. F.— ... | d. | 3 1/2 |
| Good Khandeish ... ... | d. | 4 1/2 |
| F. G. Khandeish ... ... | d. | 4 1/2 |
| Cocanada Ginned—C.I.F.— ... | d. | 3 1/2 |

### WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Dull.

### SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Brown Cawnpore 42 Apl.-May.—H. A. & D.—Nominal—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.
Linseed:—
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet but steady.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 3-8 unchgd.
Rubber:—
Para Rubber 5s. 11d. Sellers.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [12TH DECEMBER, 1908.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 1 Box Gold Bullions | 76,800 | London | Yokohama Bank. |
| 7 Boxes Gold Sovereigns | 4,32,480 | do | National Bank |
| | 7,500 | | |
| 2 Boxes Sovs..... | 1,50,000 | Port Said | |
| 1 Case Sovs ..... | 15,000 | London | Cox & Co |
| 1 Box Gold Bullions | 76,800 | do | IndianSpecie Bank |
| 1 Box Sovs ... | 60,000 | do | Hongkong Bank |
| 2 Cases Gold Bullions Sovereigns ... | 4,224 | Aden | C Khooshal |
| | 9,180 | | |
| Coins ... | 3,546 | | |
| | 320 | | |
| | 4,441 | Muscat | L Purshotam |
| | 400 | | |
| | | Jeddah | Sundry Importers |

## FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. ,, 26th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 6 per cent. ,, 10th Dec.
Bank of Madras ... 6 per cent. ,, 11th Dec.

Money:—
Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—
The market has been quieter to-day but quotations are unchanged. All Banks will sell T. T. at 1s. 3 29-32d. and 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T. is available for next week but there is very little enquiry at the moment. Credits are quoted as 1s. 4 1-8d. for near delivery but bills for the mail could still be placed at 1s. 4 3-32d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London ... | 1s. 3 29-32d |
| Demand Draft ... | 1s. 3 15-16d. |
| Credits—3 months' sight.. | 1s. 4 1-8d. |
| Do 6 months' sight... | 1s. 4 3-16d. |
| Do 2 months' sight—France | 168 3-4 |
| Do 3 months' sight—Marks | 137 3-4 |
| Hongkong—30 days' sight... | 134 3-4 |
| Yokohama—30 days' sight ... | 151¼ |
| Shanghai—30 days' sight ... | 134 1-2 |

Government Paper:—
The market opened quiet to-day at 95 for cash and the settlement but closes with buyers at these quotations. There has not been much doing in the Bazaar to-day. Calcutta market is easier at 94 15-16 ready and 95 for delivery in a month.

We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash ... ... ... | Rs. 95·0 |
| 1st Settlement ... ... ... | ,, 95·0 |

Bullions:—
On Friday the price of Bar Silver in London closed 1-4 down at 22 7-16 ready and 22 3-8 for two months' delivery. New York was 5-8 lower at 48 5-8. Locally the market opened at 57 1-16 ex-duty for ready bars and gradually improved to 57 5/16 ex duty. The forward market is also firmer and closes as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 4 0 |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 3 0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 1 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ... ... | 15 4 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... ... | 15 3 0 |
| Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ... ... | 57 5 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement ... | 57 5 0 |
| Ditto 2nd Settlement ... | 57 9 6 |

## COTTON.

Market Report:—
The market opened quiet with prices rather easier, but there seemed little disposition to operate anywhere. Throughout the day rates remained unchanged, with little business doing, and Contract prices close as under.

A moderate business was reported in ready cotton at Colaba this afternoon and the turnover is said to have been about 4,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS:—

| | Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... ... | 224 | Mar 09 |
| Good M. G. Broach ... ... | 219 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ... | 204 | Jan 09 |
| Fine M. G. Damangaum-Fulgaon ... | 197 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Khaggaum-Akola ... | 190 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti... ... | 190 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Mutttia ... ... | 180 | ,, |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... ... | 176 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Khandeian ... ... | 180 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... ... | 177-8 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... ... | 168 | |

Liverpool Opener:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... ... ... | Quiet but steady. |
| Estimated Sales ... ... | 4,000 bales. |
| Total Imports ... ... | 36,000 ,, |

Future Delivery Prices:—

| Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-March | Mar-Apl. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4·64 | 4·64 | 4·63 | 4·62 |
| +02 | +03 | +03 | +03 |
| **Apl.-May** | **May.-June** | **June.-July** | **July.-Aug.** | **Aug.-Sept.** |
| 4·62 | 4·62 | 4·62 | 4·61 | 4·55 |
| +03 | +03 | +03 | +03 | +03 |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
The market is steady with a moderate business passing.

We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. 8 4 0 B. T. |
| April-May ... ... ... | ,, 7 14 0 B. T. |

Rapeseed:—
The market is easier with very little demand.

We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready Brown Cawnpore ... | Rs. 8 4 0 B. T. |
| Ready Yellow Gurerat ... | ,, 8 2 0 B. T. |
| Apl.-May Brown Delhi ... | ,, 7 12 0 B. T. |

Gingellyseed:—
The market is steady with business doing at our quotations:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Sold White 85p.c ... ... | Rs. 44 8 0 |
| Mimbara ... ... ... | ,, 45 8 0 |
| Havree ... ... ... | ,, 46 0 0 |
| Black Kutni ... ... ... | ,, 41 0 0 |

Poppyseed:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. 9 8 0 B. T. |
| Apl.-May ... ... | ,, 9 8 0 B. T. |
| Tone—Quiet. | |

Castorseed:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. 29 8 0 |
| Dec.-Jan. ... ... ... | ,, 5 15 0 B. T. |
| Tone—Steady. | |

Cottonseed:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... ... | Rs. 24 8 0 |
| Jan.-Feb. ... ... ... ... | ,, 23 8 0 |
| Tone—Quiet but steady. | |

Mowrasseed:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. 6 9 0 B. T. |
| Tone—Easier. | |

Groundnuts—

| | |
|---|---|
| Jan.-Feb. ... ... ... | ,, 40 8 0 |
| Tone—Quiet but steady. | |

Wheat:—

| | |
|---|---|
| April-May White Delhi... | ,, 5 7 0 B. T. |
| April-May White Pessi 85 p.c. | ,, 5 14 0 ,, |
| Tone—Steady. | |

## THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay ... ... ... | 1,495 |
| India ... ... ... ... | 76 1-2 |
| Indian Specie Bank ... ... | 57 |

Mills:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Century... ... ... ... | 357 1-2 |
| Crescents ... ... ... | 116 1-8 |
| David ... ... ... ... | 462 1-2 |

Mines & Miscellaneous:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Central India Mining ... ... | 395 |

Railways:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad-Prantej ... ... | 3/6 |
| Amritsar-Patti ... ... | 126 |
| Tapti-Valley ... ... ... | 417 1-2 to 420 |

## RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Thursday.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... | 13,696 bales. |
| Wheat ... ... ... | 2,942 owts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 4,338 ,, |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 724 ,, |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 25,872 ,, |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | 313 ,, |
| Groundnuts ... ... ... | 2,473 ,, |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 3,191 ,, |
| Rice ... ... ... | 3,410 ,, |
| Myrabollams ... ... ... | 1,319 ,, |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 25,375 ,, |
| Mowraseed ... ... ... | 1,503 ,, |
| Gram ... ... ... | 1,221 ,, |
| Jowari ... ... ... | 1,113 ,, |
| Maize ... ... ... | nil |

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON DEC. 12.] [BOMBAY DEC. 13.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols ... | 82 15-16 | 1-16 | |
| 3 do. Rentes ... | 97 1/4 | | un chgd |
| 3½ do. Sterling Loan ... | 98 1-4 | | un chgd |
| 3½ do. Govt. Securities... | 83 | | un chgd |
| *Bar Silver in London ... | 22 1-2 | 1-16 | |
| Do. do. 2 months' hence | 22 7-16 | 1-16 | |
| Do. in New York ... | 48 3-4 | 1-8 | |
| Exchange on London at Paris | 25·12 1/2 | 1 2 | |
| Do. do. do. Berlin | 20·47 | | un chgd |
| Do. do. do. New York | 4·87 | 1-8 | |
| Discount Bank of England Rate | 3 1-2 | | since 28 May |
| Discount Short London Bills. | | | |
| 3 months' sight ... | 2 5-16 | | un chgd |
| Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ... | 2 1-4 | | un chgd |
| Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 2 5-8 | | un chgd |
| Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 2 7-8 | | un chgd |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans ..... | 2 1-8 | | un chgd |
| Do. 7-day Market Loans ... | 2 3/8 | | un chgd |

Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England ... ...£175,000 for South America.
*Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady.
Bar Gold 77/10 3/4 unchanged.

### SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Gold to Calcutta ... ... ... £ 20,000

### COTTON.

Liverpool:—
Spots ... ... ... Quiet but Steady.
Futures ... ... ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... ... ... ...2,000 bales*
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 100 ,,
Imports ... ... ... ... 36,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ... ... ... 4·87+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... ...89-16 unchgd
* Sales increased yesterday by 4,000 bales.

Future Delivery Prices:—

| D.-J. | J.-F. | F.-M. | Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4·64 | 4 63 | 4·62 | 4·62 | 4·62 |
| +02 | +02 | +02 | +03 | +03 |
| **May-June.** | **June-July.** | **July-Aug.** | **Aug.-Sept.** | |
| 4·62 | 4·62 | 4·61 | 4·55 | |
| +03 | +03 | +03 | +03 | |

New York—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ...56,083 bales
Do. do. last year ... ...57,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ... ...44,000 ,,
Do. to Continent ... ... nil
Spot Cotton—9·10 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·55+06 } Advances on favourable cables and on bull support and short covering.
Do. do. May. 8·70+03 }

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—8 3-4 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·61+07
Do. do. May 8·73+08
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.
Cotton Total *Visible Supply* 4,600,000 Bales.
,, ,, ,, East Indian 106,000 ,,
,, Quantity in Sight ... 7,300,000 ,,

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total | Week's Sales | 47,000 Bales |
| ,, | Sold on Speculation | 3,000 ,, |
| ,, | Sold for Exportation | 2,000 ,, |
| ,, | Amounts forwarded to Consumers | 77,000 ,, |
| ,, | Actual Exports | 14,000 ,, |
| ,, | Week's Imports | 182,000 ,, |
| ,, | Stock | 636,000 ,, |
| Surat's | Week's Sales | 400 ,, |
| ,, | Sold on Speculation | ... |
| ,, | Sold for Exportation | ... |
| ,, | Amounts forwarded to Consumers | 400 ,, |
| ,, | Actual Exports | 300 ,, |
| ,, | Week's Imports | ... |
| ,, | Stock | 2,000 ,, |
| Afloat | American | 540,000 ,, |
| ,, | Indian | 3,000 ,, |

### SEEDS.

Linseed:—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 48 Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp—Sellers.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8¼ unchgd.
Rubber:—
Para Rubber, 5s. 1d. Sellers

### THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 1st Dec. 1908, as compared with the statement of 8th Dec. 1908:—

| LIABILITIES. | Dec. 1. Rs. | a. | p. | Nov. 24. Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up. | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund... | 1,02,50,000 | 0 | 0 | 1,02,50,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Deposits, &c ..... | 1,41,79,233 | 13 | 11 | 1,72,22,346 | 9 | 1 |
| Other Deposits, &c ..... | 16,38,09,394 | 18 | 7 | 16,02,96,779 | 6 | 8 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c..... | 8,46,630 | 3 | 7 | 8,89,277 | 18 | 10 |
| Sundries ..... | 19,89,249 | 15 | 11 | 20,28,984 | 0 | 11 |
| Rs... | 21,70,62,506 | 15 | 6 | 21,66,87,387 | 14 | 1 |
| ASSETS. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. |
| Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ... | 3,81,71,891 | 0 | 0 | 3,82,86,582 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities | 43,63,554 | 0 | 0 | 43,99,456 | 0 | 0 |
| Accounts of Over-ft on do ... | 6,91,32,165 | 4 | 10 | 8,07,07,179 | 10 | 8 |
| Bills discounted, &c ..... | 5,66,59,684 | 1 | 8 | 5,05,55,038 | 8 | 4 |
| Balances with other Banks ... | 2,35,60,915 | 3 | 4 | 2,77,32,846 | 11 | 9 |
| Bullion ..... | 14,29,122 | 1 | 1 | 15,66,183 | 5 | 3 |
| Dead Stock..... | 17,24,784 | 1 | 0 | 17,09,036 | 15 | 2 |
| Stamps ..... | 17,391 | 7 | 1 | 18,956 | 13 | 11 |
| Sundries ..... | 1,07,622 | 3 | 5 | 1,12,418 | 7 | 10 |
| | 15,42,50,522 | 4 | 9 | 15,41,22,623 | 4 | 11 |
| Cash, &c., at Head Office.. | | | | | | |
| Cash, &c., at Branches ... | 6,28,12,186 | 10 | 10 | 6,25,64,764 | 9 | 2 |
| | 21,70,62,508 | 15 | 6 | 21,66,87,387 | 14 | 1 |

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Balance at Head Office ..... | 14,56,408 | Increase. |
| Government Balance at Branches ..... | 15,36,764 | do |
| Other Deposits ..... | 35,03,615 | Decrease. |
| Post Bills..... | 45,647 | Increase. |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Bank's Investments ..... | 3,737 | Decreased. |
| Loans ..... | 6,64,395 | Increase. |
| Accounts of Credit..... | 1,04,644 | Decrease. |
| Mercantile Bills..... | 8,87,069 | do |
| Cash at Head Office ..... | 9,78,368 | do |
| Cash at Branches ..... | 7,25,940 | Increase. |

Percentage 34·67.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depôt, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

## SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE MAGNET AS DETECTIVE.

In America the magnet has come rather extensively into use in the handling of iron and steel castings. Suspended from a locomotive crane it can also be used for collecting scraps of metal from floors and yards. Large amounts are said to be saved in this way. And as the magnet moves over the ground it may bring to light pieces which have mysteriously disappeared—concealed, it may be, by employes, to hide blunders in their work. Some years ago in this country the magnet was found useful in a somewhat similar way in the detection of fraud.

IRON IN BONES.

Manufacturers of bone manure found that they were buying old iron along with the bones. Collectors found that it was profitable to insert bits of old metal in the larger bones, and thus increase the weight. So the manufacturers provided themselves with a powerful magnetic apparatus under which all the bones were passed before being weighed. As the bones were slid along a broad groove a large one would suddenly jump up and cling to the wall where the magnet was concealed. On examination it would be found to contain perhaps a rusty old poker in place of marrow.

DRAGON-FLY PRODUCING GALLS.

Among the various organisms known to produce those vegetable excrescences known as galls in this country, the dragon-fly has not hitherto been recorded In a letter to "Nature," however, Mr. W. F. Kirby describes a gall-producing dragon-fly, which appears to have been known to French entomologists for the last few years. It is known as the "little borselette" (lestes viridis), and the eggs are laid on the branches of various trees overhanging the water. In the great majority of gall-producing insects the galls serve as shelter and food supply for the larvæ until they reach the chrysalis stage. But in the case of the above dragon-fly they appear to supply merely a shelter for the eggs, the insects larval stage being passed in the water.

FROM THE GALL TO THE WATER.

The eggs being laid, small cap-shaped galls, measuring from three to four-fiftieths of an inch in length, and from one-to two-fiftieths in breadth are produced. These are arranged in pairs, the individuals at right angels to each other. When hatched, the larvæ are enclosed in an outer membrane, which leaves them the power of leaping. If they do not at once fall into the water on emerging from the egg they leap about, sometimes for several hours, until they do so. After resting on their backs in the water for a couple of hours, the larvæ proceed to cast their skin. The rest of their larval life is spent in the water. According to Mr. Kirby, lestes viridis, though common on the Continent, is of great rarity in this country.

RARE BIRDS.

Among recent records, of the occurrence of rare birds in this country may be noted the following: Pallas's grasshopper warbler (locustella certhiola). A specimen of this interesting species was picked up at Rockabill Lighthouse, Co. Dublin, on September 28, 1908. It is the first recorded specimen for the British Islands. At St. Catherine's Lighthouse, Isle of Wight, again, a specimen of the chiff-chaff of North and East Europe was obtained. The northern willow warbler has also been recorded. Both the latter are also new to the British lists.

TUNGSTEN-FILAMENT LAMPS.

The substitution of tungsten for carbon as the filament of the electric lamp marked a considerable improvement in the light. And the tungsten filament itself, it appears, may be improved by judicious mixture. Thus, if thorium oxide is mixed with the tungsten the resistance is increased, and shorter filaments can be used. Thus it is found that an addition of 20 per cent. of thorium oxide increases the resistance of the filament 50 per cent. Up to 50 per cent. of thorium may be used, but a larger quantity renders the filament too brittle. It is also found to be advantageous to add an alloy of osdium, bismuth, and mercury to the tungsten-thorium mixture.

A STRIPED LION.

In a note communicated to the "Field," Mr. Richard Lydekker calls attention to a remarkable lion described by Professor T. Noack in the "Zoologischer Anzeiger." The specimen in question was presented to the Berlin Zoological Gardens by Sultan Abdul Hamid, and is known as the Mesopotamian Lion. This species, or geographical race, is said to be verging on extinction. It differs from the more familiar African lion in being striped. The Berlin specimen shews stripes on the back, forehead, shoulders, &c. Professor Noack, identifies it with a striped lion depicted on an ancient Mosaic from Marefoschi now in the Berlin Museum. It depicts a combat between lions and centaurs, and one of the former shows stripes on the hindquarters, flanks, fore and hind legs, loins, &c. From this it is thought that the Mesopotamian lion as a race has been in existence for at least 2,500 years.

THE CROW.

The word "crew" is used indiscriminately by the general public to designate both the rook and the carrion crow, birds that are very similar in general appearance, but differing both in size and habits. By ornithologists, too, the word is applied to quite a large class of birds that includes the jackdaw, magpie, jay, raven, and nutcracker among British birds, and many more in the foreign list. Strictly speaking, however, the term should only be used to distinguish two British birds, the carrion and the hooded crow. The black-garbed carrion crow is a very persistent species, for, notwithstanding its relentless persecution from game-keepers and farmers, it is still fairly common in England, and its bulky nest may frequently be seen in some tall isolated tree that dominates the surrounding landscape or on the ledge of some inaccessible cliff. Unlike the gregarious rooks that both feed and nest in small colonies, the crow is more solitary in its habits, and, mating as it does for life, it is usually seen only in pairs, quartering the ground with a somewhat heavy and clumsy flight, on the look-out for something to suit its omnivorous appetite. Nothing comes amiss to it; an old bone or any refuse from the dustbin, young poultry or weakling birds of any brood, rats, mice, or eggs, are eagerly seized upon. Along the seashore the crow may be seen, either singly or in pairs, searching the foreshore at low tide for mussels, dead fish, or any sea-wrack in the nature of carrion. It will even assimilate its taste at times with that of its agricultural cousin the rook, and subsist on grubs and fruit. It may always be distinguished from the rook, apart from its more solitary habits, by its larger size, its hoarser croak, and the absence of the bare patch of skin around the base of the beak, the mask of the crow being well bristled right down to the nostrils.

Further north the place of the carrion is taken by the hooded crow, commonly known as the grey or royston. There seems to be quite a distinct, if somewhat irregular, boundary extending from the Clyde to the North Adristic, that divides the two varieties in their summer haunts; and as the black crew moves farther south in winter, so does the grey crow come down to less bleak districts in the colder weather and take up its favourite station somewhere along the tidal estuaries and basins, always picking about among the flotsam and jetsam of the sea for any tasty morsel.

Along the boundaries where the black and the grey crow meet there are distinct evidences of interbreeding, and the position taken up by many leading ornithologists that the two birds are only local races of the same species is probably a correct one. In coloration the birds are quite distinct, for, with the exception of the head, throat, wings, tail, and thigh, which are glossy black, the remainder of the plumage is ashy grey. As a result of interbreeding birds are to be found in every state of intermediate plumage between the two forms. The nests and eggs are quite similar, as are also their omnivorous tastes for food.

Large numbers of crows of both varieties travel to and from the Continent during the seasons of migration, the hooded crew returning northwards in March before the carrion crow has commenced to nest. In Ireland the latter bird is extremely rare, its place being almost entirely taken by the grey variety.

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## MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

### RETIREMENT OF THE HON. MR. W. A. INGLIS.

The Hon. Mr. W. A. Inglis was the other day entertained at a farewell dinner at Peliti's, given by the Public Works Engineers. Thirty-seven members attended of whom a number came from Behar, Bhagalpur, Darjeeling and Cuttack.

Dinner over, the toast of the King-Emperor was proposed by Mr. Thomson, Public Works Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Mr. G. L. Searight, Superintending Engineer, then proposed in a nice brief speech Mr. Inglis' health. In the course of his speech, Mr. Searight said :—"Gentlemen, I rise with sincere regret to propose the health of our guest Mr. Inglis—regret that owing to a most extraordinary rush of senior men on furlough there are at the present moment no less that five Superintending Engineers out of a total of eight on fourlough—two others are officiating as Chief Engineers. I regret that some one more able is not present to do justice to the occasion. It is not often that one regrets the absence of one's seniors, but in this case my regret is genuine. Farewell dinners are always a kind of sad pleasure, and I am sure all here say "au revoir" to himself personally, and that we may either see him out here as Inspector-General of Irrigation, or shall I say at the opening of the Tribeni Canal or Sara Bridge. I know of one retired Chief who is still looking forward to seeing the opening of the Tribeni Canal. All I can say is may he live long enough to realise his wish. To all of us here to-night, Bengal without Mr. Inglis will feel out of joint. Mr. Inglis was one of the first Coopers Hill men to join the Bengal Irrigation Branch. He came out to this Province thirty-four years ago and since then all his services have been spent in Bengal. I always felt that I had a friend as well as a wise counsellor to refer to and all who have come in contact with him will bear me out in the above. In Mr. Inglis we are losing a true friend, a hopeful and sympathetic guide and one of sound judgement. It was a great pleasure to every man in the Department when the King-Emperor conferred on Mr. Inglis the companionship of the Star of India it showed to the outside world that his services had been appreciated in high places. Honour conferred on the head of our department reflects in a way on everyone in it. We put on a bit extra swagger when we talk of our chief to men in other branches of the service ; you will all agree with me that the honour was well earned and richly deserved. Gentlemen, I won't keep you much longer from your toast or your drink. I will conclude in the words of an unknown subordinate who when wishing his superior farewell said, "May you have every prosperity in this life and an exalted position in the next." I call upon all to join me in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Inglis health and happiness in the future. May they live as long as they want and never want [illegible]."

[illegible] reply, said that it was Mr. Searight's long time ago that he came [illegible] and to him as [illegible] years ago he was placed [illegible] to teach his [illegible] He must say [illegible] In those days [illegible] own way, and [illegible] rks, they were [illegible] oks had to be [illegible] lime before any [illegible] He then addressed the exercise of [illegible] gineers are called [illegible] vator, who was [illegible] l water, pleaded [illegible] the canal outlet [illegible] d that man all [illegible] tion. The [illegible] e people making [illegible] ther occasions he [illegible] pay a rupee fine [illegible] latter proved later [illegible] than destroy the [illegible] ent. Friends were [illegible] fears who might have [illegible] ith the subordinates, not [illegible] st on paper. If at any- [illegible] t out to do so, he might [illegible] another day and tear it up [illegible] r moments. He would not, [illegible] ing written in anger against one's [illegible] to send it on by all means. Mr. [illegible] ut that what every Engineer [illegible] ultimate success is to do some- [illegible] there was nothing to do one could [illegible] a game of bridge.

In conclusion he thanked all the members for coming up from distant places to meet him, and wished them an revoir, as he was not prepared to say good-bye.

The following is the list of gentlemen who were present :—Mr. A. S. Thompson, Mr T. Butler, Mr. C. Addams-Williams, Mr. J. C. Bell, Mr. E. Klaker, Mr. D. J. Blomfield. Mr. W. S. Bremner, Mr. K. K. Chatterjee, Mr. H. W. Cotman, Mr. R. Caryton, Mr. L. D. Cross, Mr. A. N. Das, Mr. F. C. W. Dover, Mr. H. H. Green, Mr. H. A. Gubbay, Mr. C. P. M. Harrison, Mr. B. Heaton, Mr. G. T. Huntingford, Mr. P. G. Jacobs, Mr. A. J. G. Maffin, Mr. B. M. Mitra, Mr. W. G. Melvin, Mr. L. M. Priday, Mr. L. L. Searight, Mr. G. T. St C. Sedgley, Mr. M. S. Sen Gupta, Mr. C. W. Sibold, Mr. O. S. Smith, Mr. H. B. Stevens, M. A. K. Taylor, Mr. H. Wardle and Mr. J. Zorab.

### PESHAWAR.

December 3.—The light clouds which have been hovering around the horizon for a week, have to-day come over and shut out the sunlight from Peshawar altogether. There is a probability that we are going to be treated to at least a couple of days' rain an event which in early December is unusual. It has turned suddenly cold, forcing Europeans into great coats and furs, and the natives into poshteens and Swati blankets. It will however turn much colder still when the rain has fallen.

The social event of the week was a charming "At Home" given by Sir James and Lady Willcocks the day before yesterday, to which all society was bidden. The reception was held in the pretty garden, and the guests were at liberty to take refreshments on the lawns, and to stroll about the pretty, crysanthemum-lined walks. It was an occasion for smart frocks, and the gathering was altogether a brilliant one. The band of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment played an excellent selection.

There was a jolly subscription dance in the Club House on Wednesday evening. The place was tastefully decorated, and a great number of people put in an appearance ; which shows that these subscription dances are popular enough to be turned into fixed weekly events.

The Nowshera Races have called not a few of us away, and the sale of the lotteries two nights ago gave rise to amusement. General Angelo and the officers of the Nowshera Cavalry Brigade are giving an "At Home" on the occasion of the "Brigade Chase" and Peshawar has been invited.

The walls of the club dining room have risen several feet daily, and are now complete, and the roof-girders are in position. For this work alone there are many expressions of regret at the impending rain, which is sure to cause a certain amount of delay.

A racquets tournament has been arranged to take place during the Christmas week. It is open to Regimental, Station, or school couples and is likely to give rise to some good games.

There were meets of the Peshawar Vale Hounds on the 26th and 29th of November at Budni Bridge and Pirbala village respectively. The event is always enjoyable, but there have been no exciting runs as yet this season. However the hounds get their exercise, and the new M. F. H. has an opportunity of managing them. It is, however, no small trial to have to be out eight miles to Budni Bridge by 7 a.m. on a December morning and there are many who long for later hours.

The country round Peshawar looks very flat now with all the crops out and cleared. Only the light green sugareane remains, standing in isolated clumps, here and there. The little, red, round chillies have been plucked, and are laid out to-day in scarlet patches around every village.

A trip which affords a pleasant opportunity for a picnic and one which is popular at this time of year is a drive up the far-famed Khyber Pass to Ali Masjid. Permission has to be obtained from the Civil authorities, and this is always granted on one or other of the two "kafila" days, when the pass is kept open for the caravans from Kabul to come through, so that the road is full of camels and picturesque Afghans ; and though the blocks are constant owing to the excess of traffic, the trip is interesting. As far as the Fort of Jamrud the road runs over an open waste devoid of trees or villages. Jamrud itself occupies a little hill and the fort from a short distance looks not unlike a battleship. Beyond it the interest immediatelly increases. Numerous fortified villages, each sporting a high loopholed tower for defensive and offensive purposes, proclaim the fact that the border of British India has been crossed, and that the territory of the Kuki Khel a subdivison of the great Afridi tribe of Pathans, is entered. Everyone here is armed with rifles, ranging from quaint old straight stocked, long barrelled jezails, to remarkably modern types of Lee-Metfords and Lee-Enfields. The rifle and bandolier are as necessary to the man in the field as is his plough, for this is the land every man's hand is against his neighbour, and where blood feuds of many years' standing are about the only heritage that a son receives from his father. Soon the road enters the mouth of the pass. The hills tower up on each side, and the lower knolls are picqueted with small parties of Khyber Rifles, who are ever on the look-out against mischievous budmashes. The track is in many places double. Tartara is the high mountain on the right. The scenery is sombre and awe-inspiring to a degree.

Where Mackeson's Road begins, Kuki Khel territory ends ; and from Sultan Tarra to the white mosque at Ali Musjid, belongs to the Kambar Khels. Each of the various clans holding strips of the road have a share in the yearly subsidy which the British Government pays for the use of the Khyber Pass. Ali Musjid Fort occupies a high hill on the left, in the narrowest part of the defile. Major Coape-Smith was shot on the hills close by last May, while bravely trying to recover some camels. Ali Musjid is as far as one can go in the bay, for the rules about getting back to Peshwar before dark are strict. To go on to Lundi Kotal, means spending three days in the hospitable mess there of the officers of the Khyber Rifles, and returning on the next caravan day. The trip is full of interest, and immediately on leaving Ali Musjid one drives through the pass proper a defile some five miles long narrow and shut in by frowning precipices. From this imposing gorge one passes to a broader valley of the Zakka Khels, which is thickly dotted with large forts, each surrounded with a little belt of cultivation. Of these Zakka Khel and Zintara are the most important. On a commanding spur beside the road are the dilapidated ruins of a Buddhist stupa, which the Afridis with an unerring eye for a "position," have crowned wtth a sangar which effectively commands the highway. The world-famous fortress of Lundi Kotal, our furthest large post towards Afghanistan, is unimposing enough to look at. It is a high-walled stronghold, lying in an open plain, and surrounded on all sides by the Afridi, Malagori, and Shinwari mountains. A climb up one of the adjacent hills, under a guard of Khyber Rifles, who swarm up and down the khuds with remarkable agility, affords a wonderful view into Afghanistan. A strip of the Kabul River near Dakka and Lalpura is just visible, and behind it rise the "white walls" of the snowy Safed Koh.

### DELHI.

Dec. 3.—There is hardly a prosperous city in either hemisphere without its colony of Scotchmen, and it would be strange if so important a commercial centre as Delhi could not muster representatives of the Land o' Cakes to celebrate the national festival of St. Andrew's Day. The real patron saint of Scotland should be St. Rule or Regulus, as he was the first to convert its inhabitants. St. Andrew was adopted on account of a vision of a square cross which appeared in the heavens to Achains, King of the Scots and Hungus, King of the Picts, on the eve of a victorious battle with Athelstane. The St Andrew's Cross, therefore, became the national emblem. As a matter of fact the cross on which the saint suffered is of the ordinary shape, if what is still preserved at the Convent of St, Victor, near Marseilles, is a genuine relic. The manner in which it is exhibted gives it a square appearance.

Delhi Scotsmen exchanged greetings with their brethren at Calcutta, Cawnpore, Lahore, Karachi and Bombay. The dinner was held at the Club under the general presidency of Mr. James Currie. A jovial evening was spent, the guests not leaving till the small hours. The "piece de resistance" was of course "The Haggis" and the menu constantly recommended "Noo tak off yer dram." In the regrettable absence of our popular Civil Surgeon Colonel Davidson, Mr. Fisher proposed "Our Guests" to which Mr. Hare Scott replied. The Chairman was responsible for three toasts. "The King Emperor," "The Army, Navy and Reserve Forces" and "the Viceroy and the Land we live in." Colonel Searle, 35th Sikhs, replied for the Army, and Captain Waller for the local Corps, Messrs Carnegie and Phillip gave "The Land o' Cakes" and "The Pious Memory," the Rev. J. Maunsell "Our Hosts," which was acknowledged by Mr. N. Little, while Mr. Prentice returned thanks on behalf of "The Lasses," whose health was proposed by Mr. E. Burdon. The last speech was that of Mr. Lambert who proposed the health of the popular chairman. Excellent and appropriate music was provided by the Band of the 35th Sikhs.

We shall miss the band on Saturday afternoons during the next few weeks. The weekly band evening meant a large gathering at the Club, which is not well attended usually. Tennis is played a good deal, and there are now two bridge tables going in the Ladies' Room. Still the Club is not such a regular report as it deserves to be.

Great inconvenience has been caused by the difficulty of obtaining conveyances lately. The Delhi hackney carriages were not models, and licenses were withheld till some needed improvements were carried out. The reform, though excellent in itself, came at an unfortunate time. Grain and other commodities continue dear in spite of the favourable monsoon, while the heavy rain has caused the general health of the station to be below the usual standard at this time of the year. Fever is prevalent still, both among Europeans and natives, not to mention animals. Therefore, however desirable the improvement of the ticca gharry, the moment chosen to begin the process was not propitious. One proprietor is actually publicly advertising his horses and carriages for sale owing to the rates fixed for hire, others have delayed, or declined altogether to take out licenses while many more have been refused them. The Municipal Secretary is an able and zealous young officer, and will no doubt, in time, effect numerous improvements, and earn the gratitude of the community. Transition stages are always uncomfortable, and beneficial changes can seldom be introduced without some preliminary inconvenience. It is the same with the newly-established market, where goods are exposed for sale under sanitary conditions. There can be no question of the desirability of such a building ; contaminated food is such a fruitful source of disease. On the other hand, ladies who are good managers, and experienced judges of provisions complain that itinerant venders do not bring supplies to the door as formerly, and that they have to pay the market rates, which are naturally higher as rent has to be paid for the stalls. Eventually matters will adjust themselves. Discontent is perhaps inevitable under present circumstances. Future residents will reap the benefit and grumble at innovations then considered necessary.

Delhi is beginnig her social life, and if this winter is as gay as was that of 1908-9 there should be plenty to record. Some days ago Mrs. Weston had a large badminton party, the weather was perfect, and the pretty grounds of Roseville were looking their best. This afternoon Mrs. Crichton Waller has guests for badminton. On Saturday, the 28th, Mrs. Adie gave one of her pleasant parties. Music was the attraction, but bridge was also available. Mr. Martineau sang "The Owl," "Little Jap Jappy" and "Who Did?" with expression. The last named gained by the effecient assistance of the Misses Adie and Captain Brown. Captain Brown also sang "The Postillion," and joined Mrs. and the Misses Adie in the string quartettes, "Henry VIII dances," and Fanconier's beautiful "Meditatior," with Mr. Martineau at the piano, Miss M. Adie played two cello solos, "Raff's Cavatina," and an "Adagio."

All the instrumental music rendered by the gifted hostess and her charming daughters was beautifully played. Miss Gray has a well trained voice, and Miss Weston sang sweetly. Songs by Messrs. Hindley and Salkeild were also enjoyed. Delhi boasts of a number of good amateur musicians.

The previous Saturday evening there was a Ladies' Dinner at the Club, with a few dances afterwards. The band of the 35th Sikhs did not attend owing to news having been received of the death of Mrs. Woodcock, wife of Major Woodcook of the regiment.

Another dinner to be mentioned was one with which the Delhi members of the Indian Telegraph Association celebrated the anniversary of the Society. Mr. Warburton presided and the occasion was marked by enthusiasm and cordiality. Prominent among the toasts was that of Mr. Barton the General Secretary, whose portrait was framed in roses. Delhi must always hold a proud place in Telegraph annals. Does not a stately column bear testimony to the heroism of men of the Department ? Times have changed but one hopes the spirit which animated those who died in the execution of their duty is unalterable.

### NAGPUR.

December 6th—The past week has been full of festivities. On Wednesday the members of the Provincial Service entertained the chief official and other residents at a garden party at the Indian Club. Yesterday Rajah Laxman Rao Bhonsla gave a "pan supari" party which was largely attended in honour of the appointment of Mr. Dadabhoy to the Viceroy's Legislative Counell, an appoinment which is approved by all parties. Last night the inaugural banquet of the Bar Association was held in the dining hall of Lodge Corinth.

The Bar Association consists only of barristers, as distinct from advocates, and its inauguration banquet marks a new departure in the social life of the legal profession. It was time that a barrister's association should be formed. There are now no less than forty-seven barristers in the Central Provinces and Berar, twenty-five of whom sat down to dinner last night. The guest of the evening was Mr. H. Stanyon, C.I.E., Assistant Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces. After toasting the King-Emperor, Mr. Dillon, the senior member of the bar, proposed the health of "Our Guest" to which Mr. Stanyon replied. Mr Stanyon took the opportunity to remind the company that he was once a barrister, and that his present appointment was in the nature of a stop gap. He never contemplated the possibility of severing himself altogether from the bar. At present, he was an umpire, but he hoped soon to wield the willow again. Referring to the purpose of the new Bar Association Mr. Stanyon said that the Central Provinces and Berar had need of some body of men to interpret the opinions of the various races which dwelt in them. Other Provinces had their Chambers of Commerce ; the Central Provinces had none. Moreover, such an organisation as the Bar Association was the best fitted to make known the wishes of the people to the Government. Nor did its uses end there. The social difficulty was at the bottom of the present unrest. It was the purpose of the Bar Association to make its contribution towards the solution of the social problem. Mr. Stanyon received a great ovation. The dinner was a feast of eloquence, every single member contributing his quota.

Among minor events, the most alarming was the escape of two panthers from their cages in the Maharaj Bagh One of them was induced to return by the offer of some meat. The other was despatched by the gun of Mr. P. Hemmingway, Director of Agriculture, in whose charge the Maharaj Bagh rests. Less alarming was the dance of the Marya-Gonds at the Exhibition. The Marya-Gonds are a wild race from the forests of the Chanda district. They were induced with much difficulty to entrain at Chanda, and their reluctance to come to Nagpur was increased by the rumour that 4,000 British soldiers were prepared to eat them on their arrival. This fear of cannibalism was quickly dissipated by the warm welcome which they received from the peaceful inhabitants of Nagpur ; and the lightness of their hearts was reflected in their lightness of foot, as they whirled round the camp fire.

### JHALRAPATAN.

Dec. 4—The birthday anniversary of the Maharaj Rana Bahadur of Jhalawar is one of the liveliest periods of Jhalawar. It falls on the 1st December, which by a happy coincidence, is the birthday of the Queen-Empress. The gun salutes fired in honour of Her Majesty mingled with music accompanying the march of troops, and salute that announce His Highness's movements for "Markandya puja" (worship of family gods) a "durbar" and many other functions of time-honoured standing make the day specially noisy and bustling. The public are treated to sumptuous festivities extending over two days and consisting of "salvas," banquets "jalsa," illuminations and fire-works.

The total novel feature of this year's birthday consists in the bestowal of birthday favours. Sparing as it was the favours were substantial and judiciously conferred. The two recipients were His Highness's librarian and the subadar of the troops both of whom were given increments in salary and seats in the State Durbars, the latter being promoted to an adjutantcy. Another interesting affair was the dancing duel at the "jalsa" of the first night. Two experts kathaks—disciples of the famous dancing acrobats, Kalka and Binda of Lucknow gave a masterly performance. This was in some way a challenge to the local dancers. But the prestige of Jhalawar was well maintained by Kuki a dancing girl of Maharaj Rana Prithvi Singh's time who is still in his Highness's employ at a high salary. Both her dancing and acting (technically called "artha" in Hindi) excited the highest applause.

The presentation of addresses both from private and public bodies took up a good portion of the day and taxed His Highness's patience to the breaking point. In reply, to the address presented by the Rajendra Literary Institute, His Highness said :—

"Yes, the annual return of this day is fraught with a peculiar significance. It is important not so much for the pleasure it gives me to greet and entertain my people but for its counterpart: the painful consciousness of what little I have done for self-improvement and the improvement of the State. Just as the cycle of a year completes its round on the span of life it does not pass without knocking at the mind's door as a reminder of the famous line "Art is long and time is fleeting." It is gratifying to gather from your review of the measures carried out in the course of the passing year, that they are conducive to the well-being of the people and this is the best reward a ruler can covet for his strivings after his subjects' welfare. No doubt it is a pleasure, and pride to be a recipent of a distinction conferred by His Imperial Majesty, but the good-will of the people with whom one has a dealt directly is by far a more valuable honour to be desired. The educational progress which you term as a second important matter, is really second to none in importance. The cause of education is dear to my heart, and will always receive my best attention. In this I may reasonably hope that a literary body like yours can lend me a helping hand."


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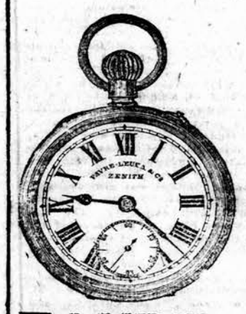

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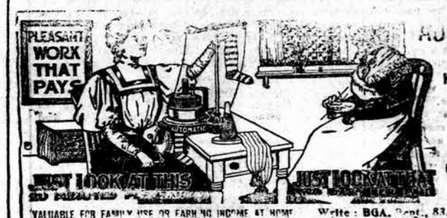


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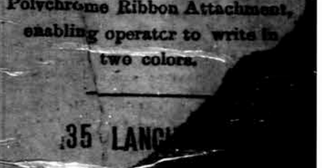

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